

~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 38

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1930

No. 16

Let's Talk It Over
What?
Our New High Speed Warper
Then Look It Over
At Some Mill Where It's Running
Then Put One
In Your Mill
And Try It Out
That Will Settle It
For You'll Find
It Improves Your Warping
And Reduces Costs

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and the Open Mind

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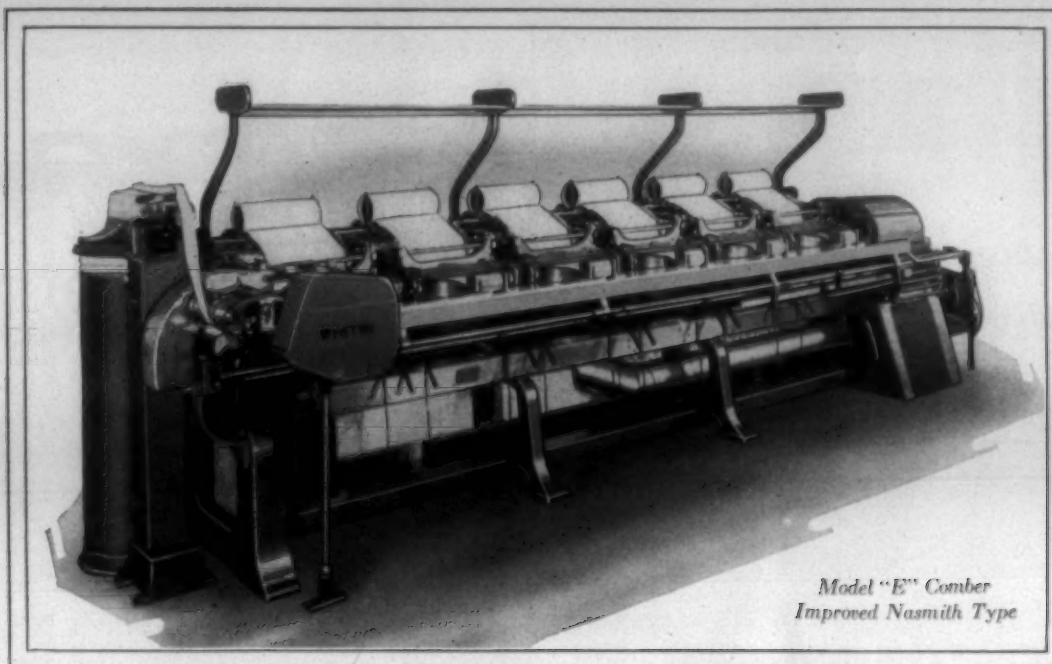
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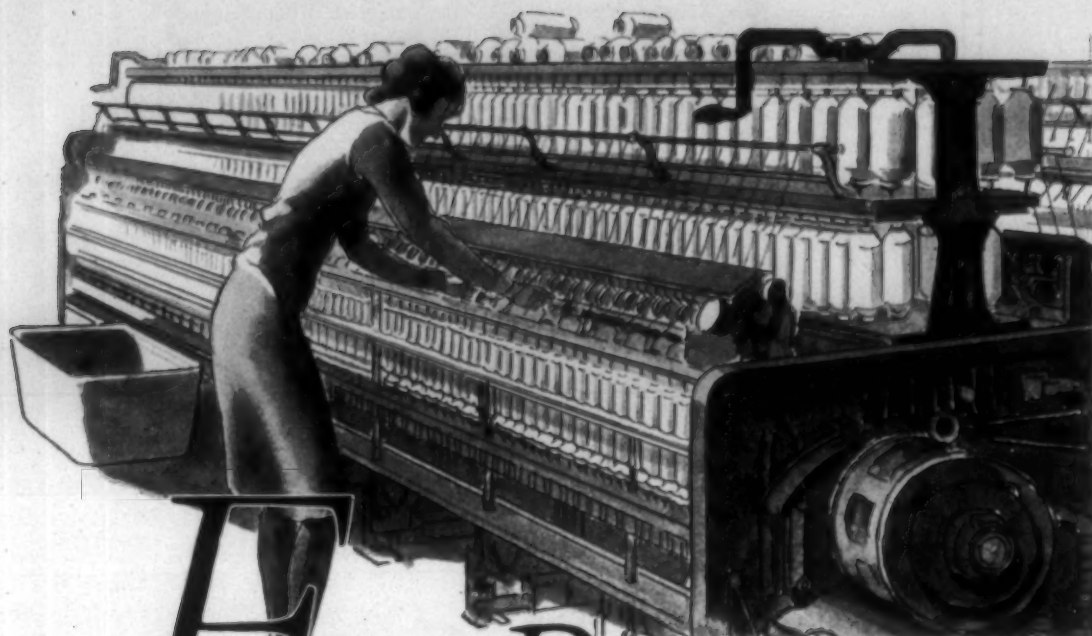
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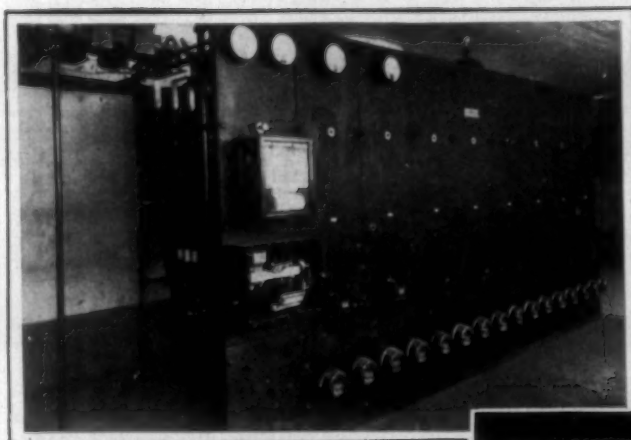
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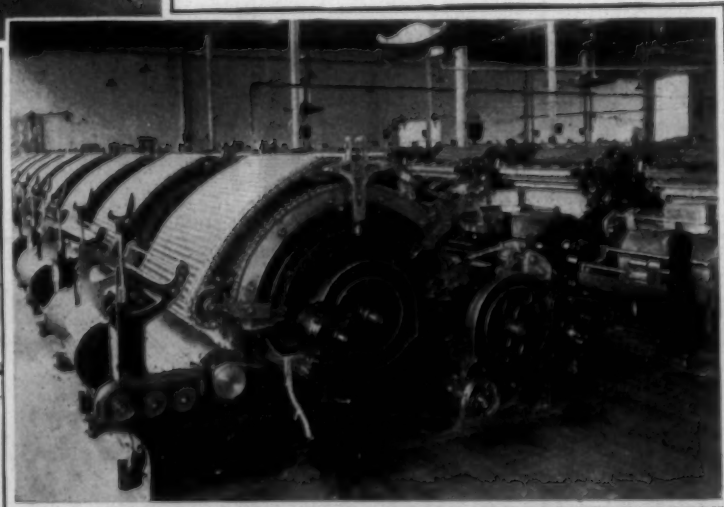
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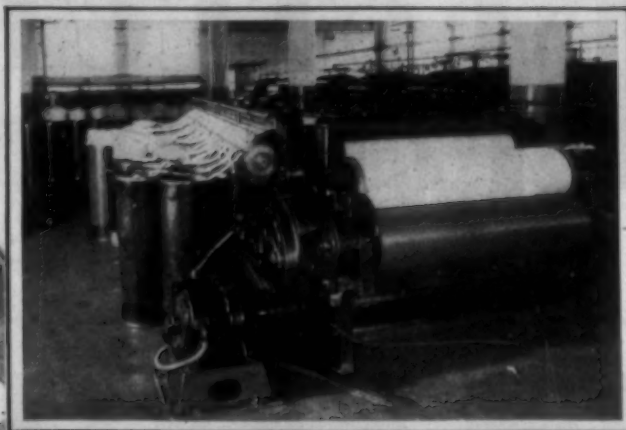
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Typical electrical distribution switchboard in a Southern textile mill.



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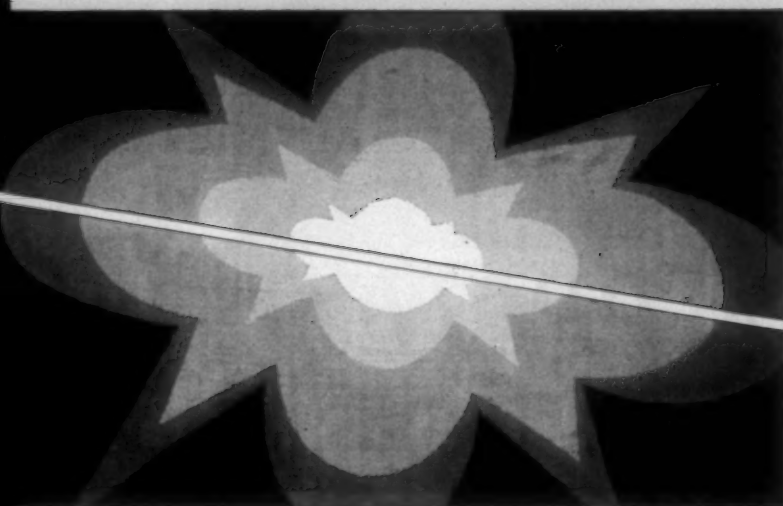
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1930

No. 16

Balanced Production *

By Fred L. Keen, of Iselia-Jefferson Co., New York

THE opportunity, so graciously extended, to address 24th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, on the topic "Balanced Production" has occasioned as much, if not more, serious deliberation than any question ever presented to me. The topic is alluring. Probably all of us understand the meaning of the term, as well as its economic desirability.

The actual attainment of "Balanced Production" so absolutely essential, and difficult of accomplishment, involves problems of such tremendous weight and importance to this industry, that I have been unable to finally resist an effort towards their solution.

Recently I was privileged to hear an exceedingly interesting radio address by Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. During that address, Mr Thorpe mentioned the vastly important part played by imagination in big business and engineering enterprises. The progressive business man or engineer, frequently imagining his project then visualizing its completion and operation, long before any actual plans were drawn or definite action taken.

This thought has encouraged me considerably in thinking that I may have something constructive to offer here today. Possibly we may have to use our imagination somewhat in order to clarify and fortify our vision as to the actual working operations of some of the suggestions to follow.

We have during the past weeks and months, had ample opportunity to learn of many features of the operations within the industry which are stated to be among the fundamental causes of our trouble. We have witnessed heroic efforts, and real progress on the part of some of our leaders to make effective some drastic measures for betterment. I believe the sincere efforts of our several organizations and leaders within them, deserve our highest commendation.

I was very deeply impressed with the thorough analysis of the industry by that outstanding industrial diagnostician, Fred W. Sibley, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. In his address before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Pinehurst, N. C., he gave us the benefit of what might be called "An Outsider's Viewpoint" as to what was wrong with the industry, and what we must do to improve our condition. Among other features of his most able address, he stressed the absolute necessity for co-ordinated thought and action with regard to pro-

duction and sales methods. He likewise indicated that his impression, from many with whom he had talked, was, that we suffered from an "Individuality Complex" which prevented our thinking in the universal terms which the crisis demanded. A stereotyped answer from the Man in the Street, when asked "What was the matter with us" was "overproduction, excess merchandise, low prices." One very impressive conclusion was "that the industry demanded co-ordination and a co-ordinator to bring order out of chaos."

Possibly the opportune time to submit suggestions as to how he may follow that advice, is the present, when due to general and world wide disturbances of trade conditions, our tribulation seems the most severe.

We are told that "mergers and consolidations, according to group classifications of production are most essential, but that such movements become practical only as a result of sustained profits." That is the point of view of the banking interests who seem, at the moment, to look upon us with disfavor. I believe there is a way to correct that impression, provided we can, under proper leadership, get to thinking in universal terms, acting on co-ordinated policies, thereby submerging the "individuality complex" which seems to be one of our greatest obstructions. Within our industry, we have ample brains and initiative; capital investment in the billions; an industry absolutely essential in its character with a vast army of labor dependent on us for its livelihood.

Co-operative and co-ordinated practices, without actual merger, or newly financed consolidations are, I believe, entirely possible of attainment. We may begin to experience some of the benefits of merged interests provided the will exists to work under some strong system of industrial organization which will serve to promote, through co-operation, the unification and co-ordination of industrial thought and action.

The laws of the land provide for the limitation and suppression of co-operative organization or monopoly which results in unfair oppression or infringement of the rights and privileges of its citizens; or in restraint of trade. Such laws are for use when needful, but I believe we need have no fear of the results of reasonable, needful, and constructive action for the actual saving and preservation of one of our largest and most important industries.

Industrial Organization

I have suggested the term "Industrial organization" which will doubtless appear impossible to many, due to the breadth and diversification of influence and condi-

*Address before convention of Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, Asheville, N. C., June 17.

tions throughout the industry. However, from a standpoint of grouped or classified character of production, the situation begins to simplify itself.

Whether or not my plan for the accomplishment of this purpose sounds too idealistic to permit of its fulfillment, I will submit, as briefly as possible, a suggestion which I believe to be entirely practicable and workable in order that we may at least start to attain co-ordination, and by which we may gradually pull ourselves out of the "Slough of despond." Certainly we cannot hope for a Moses to "Lead us out of the Wilderness." No select few, in their supremest wisdom, can be strong enough to be our emancipators. Speaking in terms of the industry, it is up to us to help ourselves, and my thought is that we can hope to do so only through organization.

Central Advisory Board

I believe the scope of the cotton textile industry warrants, and demands the founding of the strongest and broadest "Central Advisory Board" that any industry ever attempted. Such a body to embrace the widest executive experience and most capable organization ability that the industry affords. Such a source of composite thought and directional leadership to include among its functions the following duties in the order of their relative importance.

First: The recording, dissection and analysis of constructive suggestions for betterment of conditions. (Many valuable ideas, although momentarily striking home to the few privileged to hear, are practically lost forever, with no attempt to make record and broadcast through the industry, to all those who might be interested.) By this means the substance of such information could be extracted and made public for subsequent decision and concerted action. In this sense, the Central Advisory Board would function more or less as a clearing house, or as the "Supreme Court" of the industry; its decrees, the result of the broadest and most critical analysis, demanding universal respect.

Second: The most thorough research throughout the distributive field straight through to the consumer, in order to obtain accurate estimates of consumer demand as to character and quantity of products wanted; also as to the possibilities of market expansion relating to each group classification.

Third: The compilation and distribution of statistical information as to production and consumption, coupled with forceful recommendations concerning a maintenance of balance of these two basic factors, in order that through such balance, the law of "Supply and Demand" may be allowed to become operative with its attendant possibilities of reasonable profits.

Fourth: The co-operation with, and supervisory direction of rotating committees representing each group or fabric classification. I will illustrate the function of these committees later. The personnel of each committee to be selected from the merchandising executives of the selling houses. The committees to be rotating so that one or more of the group could be replaced at regular intervals, giving all an equal opportunity to be of service.

Fifth: The dissemination of information concerning up-to-date market requirements as to distributive methods with recommendations, where necessary, that new sales methods be employed to meet changed conditions. This information to pass through the hands of the committees functioning on each classification, thence, after possible amplification, on through the entire group members to the producing units.

The type of organization that I have outlined might

well be built up around our Cotton-Textile Institute, materially broadening its functions; introducing in an advisory capacity, a principle of merchandising direction, which has not heretofore seemed a part of its scheme of operations, by combining with our Institute organization (merely as a forerunner of the whole when complete) our Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. Such a combination would not only merge the financial, but the moral support of these two representative bodies, figuratively uniting both producers and sellers. More than ever before the necessity for unified thought and action on the part of both sides seems most apparent and necessary.

Briefly as possible, I will give you an illustration of the practical operations of this type of co-operative producing and marketing, believing that no individual selling house, mill or group of mills, need feel that their individuality, self importance or independence is lessened through a willingness to work in co-operation with a centralized source of co-ordinated information which leads to enlightened, unified and constructive methods. I will apply the illustration to print cloths, believing that the basic principles involved will apply equally in essential points to any fabric classification.

There are, I believe, some 25 or 30 selling units, controlling the sales of print cloths, and as one of these, I follow the practice of guiding our mills on balance of production by individual constructions, asking the mills periodically to diversify production in order to maintain the best possible balance, in line with statistical information furnished through the Cotton Textile Merchants and the Institute.

Weekly Record

This individual effort to maintain balance, is, I believe, more or less universal but collectively, it does not seem productive of results; at least, to a point where balance of production by construction becomes generally apparent. The result is, that frequently one or a few constructions continue to be over-produced, thereby depressing the whole price range. Print cloth prices are so closely related that one, or a few constructions, through their overproduction, frequently depress the whole range during periods of inactivity. That is, the price range follows the course of the weaker numbers on which the selling pressure is the heaviest.

Working with the central advisory board through the print cloth committee I may have access to a large wall chart on which appears the combined weekly or monthly production of each construction by each selling unit, designated by letter or number, and disregarding the individual production of, or identity of any of its mills.

On 38½-inch 64x60 5.35 cloth, I can see that units Nos. 1-5-7 have the the largest production of this number. In watching weekly progress of sales against stock on hand and production, I can see that this number is either going well or is running into an unsatisfactory position. If the latter condition exists, I receive information through the committee that is is advisable, if I am a relatively large producer of this cloth, to change looms to one or another print cloth construction which enjoys, for the time being, a better statistical position. This may be readily possible for me, or more practical for others, depending on conditions at our mills, or theirs. In any event, a concerted attempt is made by the committee to get a better construction balance to meet the immediate demands of the situation.

From the advisory board, through the committee, I receive information, such as seasonal prospects for demand on individual constructions as well as on total

(Continued on Page 36)

Double Glow

... ONE IN THE HEART

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OF DU PONT LOLUSTRA RAYON

If you are now using du Pont Lolustra yarns, you may want to explain to your customers just why it gives such distinctive tone to your fabrics. Tell them it's the double glow! One glow is born within the yarn... like sunlight coming through a piece of Lalique glass. The other is a mobile surface glow... constantly changing... always permanent.

Du Pont Lolustra Rayons never lose their low lustre. This tone is made in the yarn... not painted on to wash away.

If you don't know Lolustra, ask us to show it to you in the various counts. Like all Du Pont Rayons, it has three basic advantages that bring economy and satisfaction to you: (1) It is a clean yarn... which means fewer interruptions in the mill. (2) It has suppleness and extraordinary covering power... essentials to fashion fabrics that must drape softly, cut easily, have a rich appearance. (3) A perfect balance of denier per filament gives it strength and beauty. Write or telephone for a salesman to give you detailed information about any type of rayon you require. Du Pont Rayon Company, 2 Park Avenue, New York City.



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WE ARE PROUD OF

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THAT no one has caught up with us in the matter of packaging. Everybody knows that du Pont's scientific put-ups save money for mills.

THAT du Pont is far ahead in the making of fine deniers. This fact gives us leadership in the new trading-up market.

THAT Lolustra is being used successfully in full-fashioned hosiery.

Points on Weaving Rayon *

By J. Starkie

IF the loom to be used has been weaving cotton warps for a considerable period, it will not be in a condition for weaving rayon successfully. It is desirable that it should be thoroughly overhauled. A perfect traverse of the shuttle is necessary and this is not always obtained when weaving cotton warps. If the traverse is faulty the shuttle will come in contact with the warp shed at some point and with rayon will result in broken filaments.

The race board will probably be worn down at each side, due to the downward pressure of the shuttle as it leaves the box. This should be corrected by planing off in the centre, or, better still, by fitting a new race board. Box plates will require to be cleaned out and smoothed with emery paper. Spindle studs should not be raised unduly or the shuttle will press down on the race board as it leaves the box and cause warp marks. The shuttle race may be covered with swans-down or ribbed pile cloth as a precaution against these marks, but care must be exercised in fitting this; a good method is to fix one side into the groove provided for the reed and the opposite side on the sley front, no glue being used, it is also advisable that the covering material should extend the full length of the sley, the box plates being removed for the purpose and replaced on top of the covering.

*Read before a meeting of the Textile Institute of the Technical School, Preston, England.

The reed should fit firmly in the sley to prevent any movement during beating up. In loose reed looms an extra duckbill and heater in the centre of the reed space will help considerably. The shuttles should be in good condition without any tendency to roundness at the back and bottom. They are improved by rubbing with a small quantity of wax or oil. It is advisable to run the loom for a period without warp in order that the movement of the shuttle may be observed. The warp is usually supplied sized and wound on to a roller or beam ready for the loom. The beam may be without flanges with layers of paper at intervals; this helps to give a firm beam and serves as a guide for the weaver in obtaining the correct position for broken threads. Even if flanges are used it is advisable to use paper for this purpose.

It is often suggested that the warp beam should be placed in a position usually occupied by the back rest, but the space available between two adjacent looms does not often permit this, and more weight is required on the beam to give the necessary warp tension. A good wooden roller of 5 or 6 inches diameter, will serve in place of the usual back rest with the beam below the roller and as near to it as possible. The position of the warp line is then fixed and the roller, instead of the beam surface, will take the pull of the yarn during beating up. In some cases spring bearings are pro-

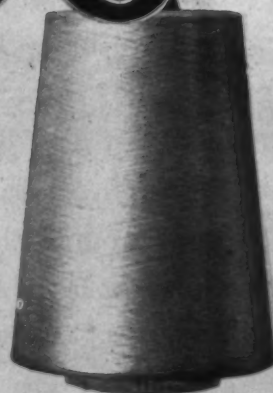
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Silk or Rayons

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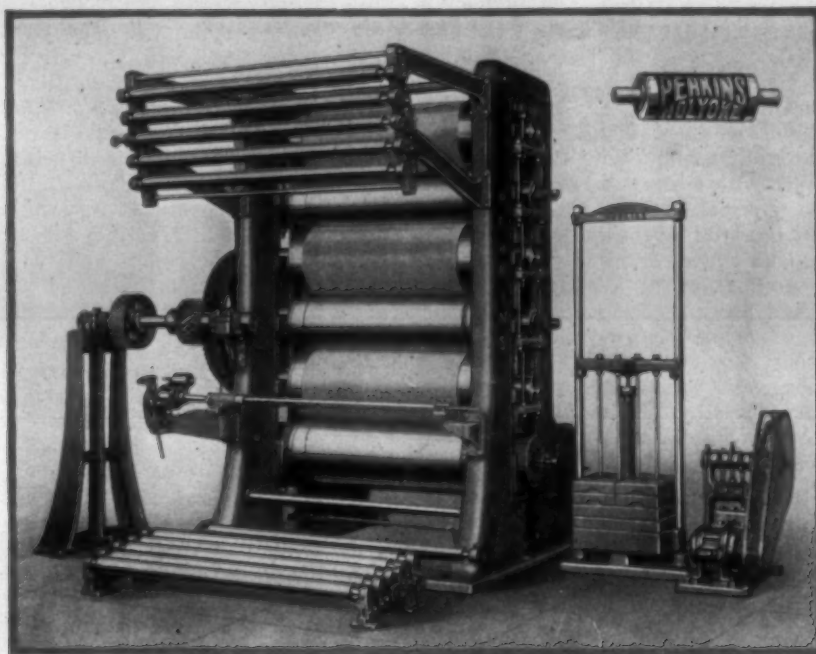
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Advanced design PLUS *Perkins* quality

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can be
better
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This rugged Perkins Six-Roll Roller Bearing Hydraulic Chasing Calender has supplementary hydraulic unit mounted on a common base plate for conveniently locating where desired.

The Calender is driven through a single pair of continuous tooth herringbone reduction gears, employing a silent chain drive from the motor to the driving shaft.

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Starch	Ranges	Tenters
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Dodd Mangles		Winders

Points on Weaving Rayon

(Continued from Page 10)

vided for the roller, which will yield to any excessive tension on the warp.

Ropes and Chains

Rope are to be preferred to chains for weighting the beam, and for light goods the fixed end is often made fast to a strong spring instead of to the loom frame, or the rope may carry a weight at each end, the weight which pulls against the direction of rotation being much heavier than the other. These two methods allow the beam to oscillate with the shedding. A heald stave provided with wires is often used in place of lease rods. These wires are put on at intervals of 4 or 6 threads during drawing in, the object being to give to the yarn a straight course from the back roller to the healds, thus eliminating the friction on the yarn due to lease rods and reducing the angular movement of the yarn when a shed is formed. The objections to this system are that it is more difficult for the weaver to replace broken ends; larger sheds must be made and more weight is required on the beam. It is always advisable to use lease rods if possible.

Heddles

It is an advantage to use wire heddles in preference to cotton and these should, if possible, be knitted on to the staves. They should have very small eyes which are set at an angle of 45 degrees to reduce the amount of movement of the warp end in the eye itself during a change of shed and to give the warp ends a straight path through the heddles. Reeds should be deeper than those used for reeds of similar count intended for cotton and should have rounded edges.

The width of the yarn on the beam and in the heddles

and reed must be equal; this does not always obtain when weaving cotton warps. The usual practice in relation to shedding is to use a late setting in order that beating up shall take place on a closed shed. In most looms this setting may prevent the shed from opening sufficiently to give a clear passage to the shuttle as it enters, due to the short crank and small amount of eccentricity and the shuttle, coming in contact with the warp. Early shedding will in some cases give better results, but much depends on the type of cloth being woven.

When weaving rayon fabrics, especially with a plain weave, it is difficult to obtain temples which will hold out the cloth to the width in reed without leaving marks. It is necessary to use rubber covered rollers which rely on the friction between the temple cap and the rollers and the stretching of the fabric inside the temple, which occurs when the loom is stationary for a period, causes trouble on restarting.

Weaving Light and Heavy Goods

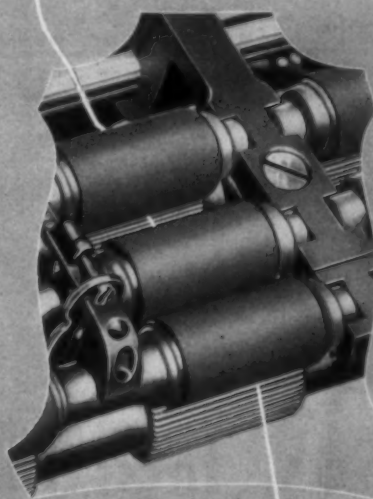
The rayon yarn is usually on a separate beam, and this may be placed in a convenient position above the warp line with a guide roller behind the back rest. When weaving light fabrics the rayon yarn may pass on top of the cotton ground warp and under the front lease rod, but for heavy plain grounds, where it is necessary to raise the back rest, difficulty is experienced in forming a good shed with the rayon yarn. This difficulty may be overcome by passing the sheet of rayon yarn through the cotton yarn between the beam and the back rest and underneath the cotton to the heddles. This will give a straight course from the guide roller and allow the back rest for the cotton yarn to be adjusted without interfering with the rayon.

(Continued on Page 34)

GILLEATHER! YOUR TOP ROLLS!

AFTER ALL, nothing takes the place of Leather for top roll coverings. But the leather must be just right or the results are all wrong.

GILLEATHER is selected sheep skin, tanned by suspension for five or six weeks in pure hemlock bark liquors; finished by experts with whom the art of making



good roll leather is a family heritage.

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GILLEATHER SHEEP SKIN
for TOP ROLLS

GILL LEATHER CO.



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*It does not
Drip*

Yes - It does pay

**.. Buying Loom Lubrication On
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It Pays to use Oil that stays with the bearing

It Saves to use Oil that is Dripless

Two Major production Cotton Mills, each with
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32,000,000 Yards

have accurately checked loom oil consumption
for a single year

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at 64% greater initial cost per gallon, than Mill B.
pays for a reasonably good grade of oil

Mill A. still realizes a

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Brilliant Oil AX

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Remains at the Point of Bearing

It Does Not Throw . . . It Does Not Stain

AND MAKES NO OIL STAINED SECONDS

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Theory and Practice in Textile Drying

By B. R. Andrews, before Textile Division of American Society of Mechanical Engineers

THE process of coloring and finishing textile fibres is almost without exception carried on while those textiles are wet or become wet by means of the process. This wetting and drying out may occur from two or three times seven or eight times in the preparation of a single fabric. Therefore, drying is one of the large costs in the manufacture of any textile, and the drying an important manufacturing unit.

The relative values of different dryers to any manufacturing plant depend solely upon the relative earning capacities of those dryers, and this earning capacity must take into consideration the overall earning capacity of any range of machines of which the dryer is a part, and in which it is the limiting factor of the capacity of that range.

The cost of operation of a dryer alone can be divided into a charge for interest and depreciation of the investment, which must include the proportional floor area occupied by the dryer and its appurtenances, as well as the cost of installation, maintenance, labor, power and steam. Where the dryer is one machine in a range of machines, similar charges must be applied to all of the equipment in the range, and consideration given to the cost of performing the operation or operations accomplished by the range.

The following tables give the cost of operation in unit production of two very common ranges:

Cost of Washing—52-Hour Week					
Pounds of dry Stock per hour	Steam & power	Labor	Overhead	Total	Dollars per 1000 Lbs. of Dry Stock
100	2.80	3.28	7.85	13.93	
200	1.50	1.64	3.97	7.11	
300	0.90	1.09	2.62	4.61	

Cost of Starching and Tentering—52-Hour Week					
Yards per week	Av. yards per minute	Steam & power	Labor	Overhead	Total
62,500	20	265	416	1,494	2,075
125,000	40	260	208	781	1,250
187,000	60	255	139	549	945
250,000	80	250	104	423	779
312,000	100	245	83	354	681

These values are based on 6 per cent interest, depreciation in ten years, labor at \$1,500 a year for the starching range and \$1,250 for the backwash range, steam at 30 cents per 1,000 pounds, and power at 2 cents per kilowatt hour.

The speed of production limits given in these tables are well within the actual operating conditions in the average plant today, and it is quite evident that those having equipment capable of the higher capacities enjoy a great advantage in the cost of operation over those whose production per unit is still low. The tables are also based upon the assumption that the thermal efficiency of the dryers is good, yet this is not a fair assumption, for dryers with a high thermal efficiency are almost always those of high capacity so that the spread between different plants is actually more than the tables indicate. Inasmuch as the figures given indicate that the importance of production capacity overshadows thermal efficiency to such an extent an analysis of those points which contribute to maximum capacity should receive first consideration.

A large part of the drying in a textile plant is done on contact dryers, such as the well known dry can. Here the rate of evaporation is directly proportional to the surface of goods in contact, and to the temperature of the surface of the can, provided the drying is completed. Therefore, once proper provision has been made to remove water and air from the cylinders, the only engineering in addition necessary to secure maxi-

num practical speeds is to provide a sufficient number of cans.

Other textile drying operations carried on in heated compartments are subject simultaneously to all the complicated variables of transmission of heat from air to water in the material, and those things which contribute to create a difference between the partial pressure of the liquid being evaporated, and that of the atmosphere in which it is being dried, all with proper allowance for the interference which substances with a high molecular weight, such as glue, will place in the path of transference surface.

The capacity of any dryer varies directly as the surface of material exposed to the dryer atmosphere, so that it is important to see that the holding capacity is the maximum possible without interference with efficiency of heat transfer from drying atmosphere to water in the material being dried. For example, a loop dryer should with the minimum distance between them.

Many drying operations must be carried on while the goods are being held in machines of a size necessarily limited, and the expense of which both as to first cost and maintenance is high, such as a cotton or worsted tenter. Here the maximum capacity per unit of goods in the dryer is needed, and consideration must be given to those which give maximum evaporation per unit area and time.

It has been established definitely enough for practical purposes that the rate of drying varies directly with the velocity of the drying atmosphere at the surface of material being dried, where the rate of diffusion from the center to the surface as the rate of evaporation. This is the case on such materials as cotton cloth. It is therefore good economy to deliver the drying atmosphere onto the cloth in volumes up to the point where the cost of horsepower is greater than the gain from increased production, and so long as the delivery is so uniform that uniform drying is still obtained from edge to edge of the goods. That is until wet streaks show up when the dryer is operated beyond its capacity.

The variation of drying capacity with temperature is much more complicated. There are two temperatures which must be considered, one at which the drying atmosphere is delivered to the goods, the other that at which it leaves. Up to the point where the drying atmosphere leaves the goods at a temperature only enough above the boiling point of the liquid being evaporated to indicate that the liquid in the material is below the boiling point one rate of evaporation exists, and above this temperature quite a different rate obtains. The whole subject of variation of rate with variation of temperature under either constant or variable conditions of moisture is too large for even a brief discussion in this paper, but it will suffice to say that the rate continues to rise somewhere in the proportion of the wet-bulb depression in the first period, and as the mean temperature difference between drying atmosphere and the goods in the second. Therefore, for maximum capacity it is necessary to have maximum velocity and maximum obtainable and usable temperature, and from a further analysis of the tables of cost of operation of the starching range it will be noted that the reduction in cost of the operation exceeds the cost of steam within very small limits.

The large amount of steam used for drying makes a
(Continued on Page 27)

Watson-Williams Company Unites Two Strong Companies



Marlow, N. H., plant of Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.



Officials of the Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the consolidation of L. S. Watson Company, of Leicester, Mass., and J. H. Williams Company, Millbury, Mass. The new company will be known as the Watson-Williams Company, with executive offices at Leicester and plants then, at Millbury and Marlów, N. H. Walter C. Watson becomes president of the company, general manager and Hubert W. Watson, assistant general manager and assistant treasurer.

Watson-Williams Company will continue the manufacture of shuttles, heddles, heddle frames, hand cards, stripper cards and dog brushes.

The companies uniting are two of the oldest and best known in the textile field. The J. H. Williams Company is this year celebrating its 100th anniversary. The L. S. Watson Manufacturing Company has eighty-eight years behind it, having been founded in 1842 by Lory S. Watson, at Leicester, Mass.

Lory S. Watson began the manufacture of hand cards in the rear of his Leicester home with two card-setting machines, run by dog power. The product furnished work for many of the families in that district at the time. The coarse cards were pricked by machine and then given out to the families for insertion of the teeth by hand. For this work, the pay average 14 cents a day at that time. The number of card-setting machines was soon increased to eight—and were set up in different factories wherever power could be hired.

It was not until 1861 that the nucleus of the present factory was built and an engine installed for power. Four years later, the founder took his son, Edwin L. Watson, into partnership, under the name of the L. S. Watson & Co.

Wire Heddles

In 1871, they began the manufacture of domestic bronze wire heddles in addition to hand cards. Busy searching for a dependable source of lumber, which is

years followed and in 1890 a third generation enter the Watson business in the person of Walter C. Watson. At about this time another new line was added—the manufacture of heddle frames. To provide facilities for this branch, the plant of the H. W. Haker Company of Millbury, Mass. was purchased by the Watson interests.

Until about 1911, twin wire heddles were not made in any quantity by this company. For the most part they imported German or twin-wire heddles to supply the very active demand. However, with a view to increasing production in their own plant, they took over the Gibbs Heddle Company, located in Clinton, Mass. and soon were making twin wire heddles in sufficient quantities to make the further importation of German heddles unnecessary.

In 1915 a serious set back occurred in the form of a devastating fire which destroyed this building. An addition was promptly made to the main factory building of the Watson Company and new machinery soon had production back on an even larger scale than before.

"Wasco" products found a ready market and the demand increased to such an extent that it seemed advisable to add another allied line—the manufacture of shuttles.

J. H. Williams Company

In 1909 the J. H. Williams Company, of Utica was purchased and moved to Millbury, where it absorbed the Haker Company, and with this step, the Millbury firm of the J. H. Williams Company, under Watson management, expanded rapidly. It is the J. H. Williams Company, which is this year observing its 100th anniversary—an event of no little importance in the business world. At the present time this concern makes shuttles for weaving cotton, woolens, worsteds, silk and rayon, and many other fabrics; and also makes heddles and heddle frames.

The Watson Manufacturing Company soon began
(Continued on Page 26)



Shuttle and Heddle Frame Plant at Millbury



The L. S. Watson Company plant at Leicester, Mass.

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Yarn and Reed Requirements

Editor:

Will you please advise me of the number of yarn and reed required to make cloth of the three measurements listed:

- 1.—36x40x40x615
- 2.—36x40x36x650
- 3.—40x44x40x550

Please also advise me of the easiest and quickest way of figuring the above yarn and reed requirements.

K. S. T.

Answer to Ark.

Editor:

What is the best method of tying knots in 15s 2-ply yarn? There is not a better method of tying knots economically than by the use of the Boyce knitter. And the knitter will tie non-slipping knots if kept in good condition.

SLIP.

Uneven Yarns

Editor:

How much variation is allowed for yarn of 7.75 and 13.00 single roving with the following lay-out: 17½ lap on finishers, 4911 pounds per ten hours, 58 grain sliver on cards, 63 grain sliver on one process of drawing, 48 hank roving on slubbers, 12.0 hank roving on intermediates, 6.75 yarns.

We are having some trouble with uneven yarns and would appreciate any information.

JACK.

Answer to Tenn.

Editor:

What is reversed twist used for? A great deal of reversed twist is used for producing non-elastic bandage cloth by weaving alternate warp threads of regular and reversed twisted yarns.

Some reversed twisted yarn is used for producing herring bone pattern effects.

N. C.

Answer to Learner

Editor:

While there is no generally set and accepted written or specific rule for setting thread guides on spoolers, the expert mill man knows just how to set his spooler guides. The setting of spooler guides is governed by the kind of stock used, the processing it receives, and the cleanliness desired. Hardly any two mills set their spooler guides the same way, and if most any mill will have this matter looked into, they will possibly find that not all of their spooler guides are set alike even on the same machine for the same number of yarn.

Combed yarns can have the spooler thread guides set closer than for carded; because they are even and cleaner.

A good rule for each mill is to set the spooler thread guides as closely as possible for each different number of yarn to make good work economically. That is, the breakages caused on account of close setting must not exceed the point of economical operation. It is a good

rule to set a few guides under different gauges, and then to count the breakages. Also to note the cleanliness of the yarn on the spools, also in the finished product. Having decided upon the proper setting desired have a gauge made and then set all the guides alike.

DIXIE.

Cotton Cloth Exports Show Slight Increase

Washington, D. C.—United States exports of cotton cloth increased slightly in quantity, from 546,847,000 square yards in 1928 to 564,447,000 in 1929, while the value showed little change, totaling \$79,299,000 in 1928 and \$79,413,000 in 1929, reflecting a small decrease in the average unit price of the goods exported from \$0.145 in 1928 to \$0.141 in 1929.

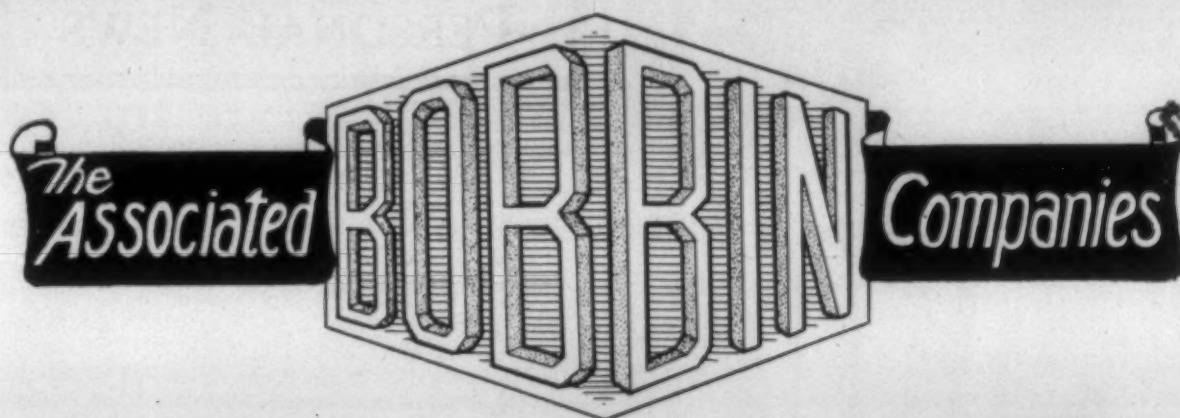
Unbleached sheetings, 40 inches wide and under, was the largest single item in the 1929 exports of cotton cloth and accounted for 82,284,000 square yards. Voiles ranked second with shipments totaling 56,379,000 square yards, followed by bleached sheetings, 40 inches wide and under, with 33,575,000 square yards; suitings (drills, etc.), with 30,344,000; percales and prints, 32 inches wide and narrower, 29,991,000; miscellaneous bleached goods, not specified, 27,839,000, and miscellaneous printed fabrics, 7½ yards per pound and lighter, 27,555,000.

The Philippine Islands continued as the best export outlet for American cotton piece goods taking during 1929 81,342,000 square yards, according to the textile division, Department of Commerce. This represented a decline from the 1928 total of 93,776,000 square yards. Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard, Manila, attributes the unsatisfactory piece goods trade in 1929 to overselling during the latter part of 1928 for arrival in the early months of 1929 combined with a reduction in the purchasing power of consumers. This situation was aggravated by price cutting on the part of dealers, importers and indenters. Furthermore, the banks adopted a stricter policy in regard to granting trust receipts and permitting overdrafts.

Cuba, the second largest foreign market, increased its purchases from 70,695,000 square yards in 1928 to 76,614,000 in 1929. Canada, which ranged third in this trade, took 75,635,000 square yards in 1929, or 5,804,000 more than in 1928. Shipments to Central America rose from 49,496,000 in 1928 to 80,462,000 in 1929, while exports to the West Indies (excluding Cuba) declined slightly from 51,205,000 square yards in 1928 to 49,170,000 in 1929. South American purchases of cotton goods from the United States in 1929 totaled 118,095,000 square yards, a decrease of 5,670,000 compared with 1928.

Bleached sheetings, 40 inches wide and under, accounted for 19 per cent of the shipments of cotton cloth from the United States to the Philippines. From the standpoint of the quantity of goods shipped, other classes followed in the order mentioned: Percales and prints, 32 inches wide and narrower, 10 per cent; miscellaneous bleached goods, not specified, slightly under 10 per cent; unbleached sheetings, 40 inches wide and under, 8 per cent, and chambrays, 7 per cent.

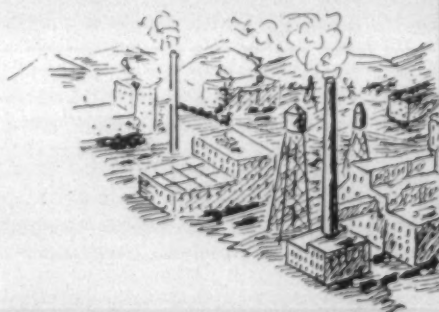
The shipments to Cuba in 1929 comprised fairly large quantities of a number of classes of goods, but miscellaneous piece-dyed fabrics, 5 yards per pound and lighter, led with 7,491,000 yards, followed by miscellaneous bleached goods with 7,263,000.



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A complete, comprehensive service representing the combined manufacturing skill and merchandising facilities of three prominent companies experience extending over a period of 35 years covering a complete line of bobbins and spools of known quality for every textile requirement.

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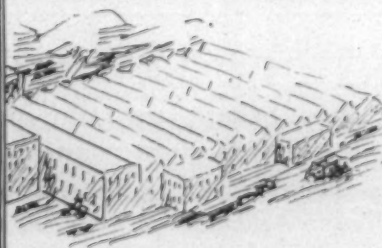
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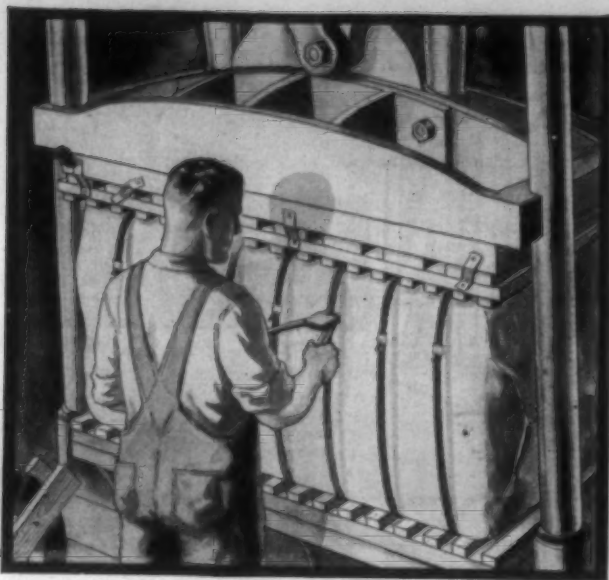
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Greenville Textile Supply Co.,
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Saves TIME and MONEY

Any improvement in the method of tying bales which will save both time and money in your shipping room deserves your consideration.

There are five distinct advantages in using the new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales.

1. The new D. S. Seal makes an exceptionally stronger joint.
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We shall be glad to tell you more about this improved method. Send coupon for full information.

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We would like to know about the new
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Tell us about it.

PERSONAL NEWS

Joe Meyer is now president and Howard Meyer, treasurer, of the D. & W. Hosiery Mills, Meridan, Miss.

C. H. Zemp has succeeded H. R. Lang as superintendent of the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.

H. J. Fenton has succeeded S. F. Carroll as superintendent of the Ideal Hosiery Mills, Maryville, Tenn.

R. L. Rayburn has been elected president of the Morristown Knitting Mills, Morristown, Tenn.

Chas. F. Smith is now superintendent of the Washington Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

Dan Johnson has become superintendent of the Ingram Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

H. King, Jr., is now superintendent of the El Paso Cotton Mills Company, El Paso, Texas.

E. P. Deal has succeeded M. A. Testerman as superintendent of the Hickory Weavers, Inc., Hickory, N. C.

C. F. James, president of the Elizabeth James Hosiery Mills, Marion, N. C., has announced himself as a Republican candidate for the State Senate.

L. J. Coley has been promoted from night to day overseer of spinning at the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C.

R. W. Wright, student at the textile department, Georgia School of Technology, was awarded the medal for the highest average in the two year course.

Donald H. White, general sales manager of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, has resigned to become associated with the advertising staff of Textile World.

J. E. Sirrine, president of J. E. Sirrine & Co., well known engineering company, of Greenville, S. C., has returned from a trip through the Panama Canal and up the Pacific coast.

Dr. W. C. Hamrick, head of the Hamrick group of textile mills, has been elected chairman of the board of the Gaffney branch of the Peoples State Bank of South Carolina.

Frank S. Kinney, who for several years has been section hand in spinning at the Darlington Cotton Mills, Darlington, S. C., is now with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, at Florence, S. C.

H. L. Thackston, overseer of night weaving at the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C., who has been in declining health for some months, is undergoing treatment at the Presbyterian Hospital, Charlotte.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., and one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of the South, received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston.

O. E. Trosper has succeeded W. L. Ferguson as superintendent of the O'Cedar Corporation, Covington, Tenn.

H. M. Miles has succeeded H. L. Robinson as superintendent of spinning at the Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

Stuart W. Cramer, president of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., has been appointed by President Hoover as a director of the Textile Foundation which is to administer the research funds recently voted the Foundation by Congress. Mr. Cramer is one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the South and is a former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Other directors appointed were Harry D. Thompson, of New York and Franklin D. Hobbs, of Boston.

Briggs Heads North Carolina Association

W. D. Briggs, of Raleigh, was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina at the annual meeting, held at Asheville, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Kemp P. Lewis was elected first vice-president.

Balanced production was the central theme for the meeting. The feature addresses on Tuesday morning were by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and Fred L. Keen, of Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York. The address of Mr. Keen appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Sloan's address was not received in time for publication this week.

State and local taxes were discussed at the Wednesday morning session by E. S. Parker, Jr., of Greensboro.

On account of the fact that the meeting was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, it is possible only to publish this brief mention of it this week.

Obituary

R. L. Bridger

Bladenboro, N. C.—R. L. Bridger, 82, prominent citizen, died at his home Monday after an illness of two months. He was president of Bladenboro Cotton Mills, the Bank of Bladenboro, Bridger Corporation and member of First Baptist church. Surviving are his wife and eight children: Mrs. N. B. Powell, Mrs. C. O. Bridger, Henry C., R. L., Jr., J. A., and L. A. Bridger, all of this place; Mesdames N. M. Singletary, Clarkton, and B. M. Edwards, Columbia, S. C.

D. N. Crenshaw

Salisbury, N. C.—D. N. Crenshaw, superintendent of the Boger and Crawford Spinning Company, Lincolnton, N. C., was instantly killed when the car in which he was riding overturned here. R. C. Boger, Jr., son of R. C. Boger, of Philadelphia, who is president of the mill, was seriously injured.

Mr. Crenshaw and Mr. Boger, the latter a student at the Philadelphia Textile School were enroute to Philadelphia from Lincolnton. They were accompanied by two other students. Mr. Boger had been visiting the spinning mill at Lincolnton.

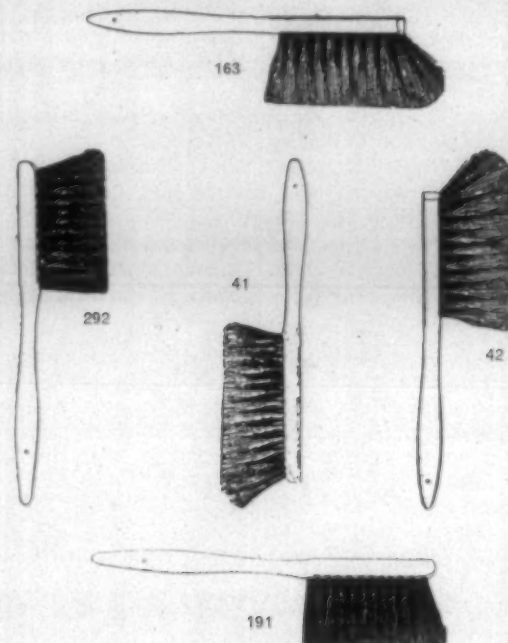
Mr. Crenshaw was 48 years of age and had been superintendent of the Boger and Crawford Mill for the past several years. He was regarded as a very competent manufacturer and was well known throughout this section. His body was carried to Lincolnton for burial.

Viscose Company Trade Booklets

Two new plan books describe the Viscose Company's quality control plan to identify reliability in rayon merchandise. One tells of the advantages offered to manufacturers by the plan, while the other tells what it means to merchants. Copies of the booklets may be obtained by members of the consuming trades upon application to the merchandising department of the Viscose Company, 171 Madison avenue.

Under the new plan the Crown mark on rayon merchandise will be made as significant as "Sterling" on silver. The Viscose Company intends to promote this label and the goods it identifies (which must meet definite fabric specifications) to all factors of the trade and at the same time giving the public a rayon buying guide.

COMBER DUSTERS THAT SHREWD PURCHASING AGENTS SELECT



No. 163. Block 14" over all. Brush part of stiff horse-hair, 5 1/2" long, 2 3/4" trim. Sure-set construction that holds the hair permanently in place.

No. 292. Hardwood handle, pegged solid back construction. Brush part of pure bristle, 5 1/2" long. Length over all 14". Unexcelled for close work around belts, etc.

No. 41. A well-made, large

size duster. Of stiff horse-hair, standard wire drawn construction. Brush part 7", over all 14".

No. 42. Same stock and construction as No. 41 but with brush part measuring 5 1/2".

No. 191. Hardwood handle, pegged solid back construction. Balanced mixture of bristle and horse-hair. Brush part 5 1/2", over all 14".

The comber dusters illustrated and described above were perfected after years of research and experiment—in leading southern textile mills and in our own factory. Such careful study has shown us the best materials to use, and the best way to assemble these materials for the longest possible service under the hardest usage. Backed by our AEC guarantee—satisfactory service from every brush or any adjustment that you wish—these dusters offer dollar for dollar value that can't be matched. If your jobber cannot supply you, order direct. ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY, BOX 1358, ATLANTA, GA.

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PRACTICAL
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ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY

S. T. A. Program

The complete program for the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27th and 28th, which was published two weeks ago, is again given below.

Friday Morning Session June 27th

10:00 a. m.—Ball room Ocean Forest Hotel.

Invocation—Rev. C. D. Brearley, pastor Presbyterian church, Conway, S. C.

Address of Welcome—Col. H. B. Springs of Myrtle Beach, S. C.

President's Address—L. L. Brown, superintendent, International Shoe Company, Malvern, Ark.

Address—"Cost Figures and the Operating Executive," Sidney P. Munroe, manager cost section, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Address—"Studies in the Growth and Behavior of Cotton Fibres," Mrs. Wanda B. Farr, Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Friday Afternoon

Golf Tournament—1:00 P. M., Ocean Forest Country Club. Under the direction of Paul F. Haddock Eighteen holes medal play—handicap event. Prizes will be awarded for 1st and 2nd low gross; 1 and 2nd low net; booby prize.

Putting contest for the ladies—2:30 p. m., Ocean Forest Country Club.

Informal tea for the ladies—4:30 to 6:00, Ocean Forest Country Club.

Fishing, bathing, tennis. Sight-seeing bus rides through Myrtle Beach property.

Friday Evening 8:00 P. M.

Banquet main dining room Ocean Forest Hotel.

Toastmaster—President L. L. Brown.

Introduction of honored guests.

Presentation of prizes.

Address—Hal Kohn of Newberry, S. C.

Dancing—At the Myrtle Beach pavilion. Tickets may be secured from the secretary.

Saturday Morning June 28th

10:00 A. M.—Ball room Ocean Forest Hotel.

"Romance of Rayon"—Moving picture showing complete manufacture of rayon yarns—H. W. Rose, Southern sales manager, The Viscose Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Address—"Co-operation on a Practical Basis"—Marvin Shirley, district manager, U. S. Department of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C.

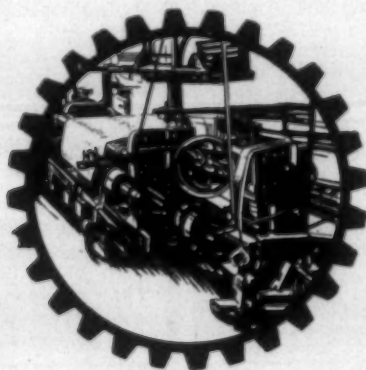
Business Meeting—Reports of divisional chairmen; reports of committees; secretary's report; unfinished business; new business; election of officers.

Presentation of medals.

Adjournment.

Secretary Walter C. Taylor advises that he can yet get hotel accommodations at the beach. Any member who arrives without first having made a reservation through the secretary, can by applying at convention headquarters, be given a list of available rooms, with rates.

There are still some rooms available at the Seaside Inn and a number of cottages, offering excellent accommodations, are making attractive rates for the association members.



The Mill Engineer's "All Around Lubricant"

In the highly specialized field of mill lubrication "Standard" Atlantic Red Oil may well be called an all around lubricant. It is an ideal oil for general mill use. "Standard" Atlantic Red Oil has been refined to secure special lubricating

qualities adapting it for use in plain bearings throughout your mill. As a general lubricant it introduces a factor of safety into mill operation which keeps down operating and maintenance costs.

"Standard" Mill Lubricants are the most economical

"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil	—Air Compressors
"STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases	—Trucks
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Atlantic Red Oil	—Comb Boxes
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders

A complete line of oils for mill lubrication

"STANDARD" LUBRICANTS



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OUR Consolidated Feeder, Buckley Opener, and Breaker Lapper is a combination of a New Automatic Hopper Feeder, and Improved English Buckley Opener, with 41 in. diameter Cylinder and Redesigned Single Beater Breaker Lapper. The combination of these machines has reduced the amount of labor required and increased materially the production per machine. These results, coupled with the superior opening and cleaning obtained, mark a real advance in the Preparatory Process of Cotton Spinning.

By adopting methods of securing as much cleaning as possible by Combing Lattices and Cylinders, we have been able to produce even and clean yarn from low-grade cotton, and quality yarn from standard grades.

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Southern Office: 814-816 ATLANTA TRUST CO. BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Help Them Play

We know that all right thinking mill men, no matter how much they may be engrossed with the difficult business situation that now confronts them, are not unmindful of their employees.

There is no alternative for the curtailment schedules that are now in effect. Curtailment, of course, means idle hours for the employees. While deploring the necessity of curtailment, it is only wise and thoughtful to help in every possible way to offset the effect of idle hours.

Summer time is play time. When the operatives, through no fault of their own, find themselves with more time than usual on their hands, they should be encouraged to use as much of it as possible in healthful recreation. We do not mean that sport can take the place of lost working hours, but idle hours can be made happier hours by effort and thought in that direction. We know that many mills, through increased attention to recreational activities, add much to the happiness and contentment of their workers.

Almost every mill has its baseball team, and baseball should be encouraged and supported as far as possible. We commend the example of some mills, which now appear idle for an indefinite period, but which still lend support and encouragement to their baseball teams. Some mills are not only supporting the "first team," but helping in the organization and arranging of competitive schedules for teams among the boys of various ages.

Several Southern mills have recently constructed golf courses for their employees and are immensely gratified with the results. Golf is one of the finest of all sports because it allows a greater participation than any other game. People of all ages play golf and enjoy it. It is

not limited to the participation of a limited number of experts. The dub golfer gets as much kick, or more, out of his game as the really fine player. Golf is that way.

For some years, several Southern mills have maintained mountain camps for their employees where the latter may spend a week cheaply, pleasantly and beneficially. It is a fine idea.

Baseball, tennis, golf, fishing, camping, playgrounds for the children and other forms of recreation are going a long way in giving enjoyment to the mill families. We realize that this is not a year in which many mills can increase their expenses for recreation facilities. On the other hand, there are many ways through which folks can be encouraged to enjoy themselves without any great expense to anyone.

Help folks play and you'll help them be happy. There is no better outlet for the energies of both young and old than healthful play. Children will play, whether you help them or not. Many hard-working grown-ups, who have forgotten how to play, will always be grateful if you teach them again.

The Market Situation

Statistical reports reflecting the condition of the textile markets in May carry little comfort. At the same time, there is at least one factor present that must in time, bring about an upswing in the market. Curtailment is now very real. The rate of production for May was the lowest in 29 months. Such reduction in production is bound to be felt. From the cotton consumption reports we find that less cotton was consumed last month than in any May since 1924. Curtailment in June will undoubtedly be even greater.

It is unfortunate that curtailment of mill production should come at a time when buying power is also so greatly curtailed. Sales in May were only 66.9 per cent of production. That's mighty low. At the same time, it is well to consider how much stocks would have accumulated had production been nearer normal. As it was stocks increased 1.3 per cent.

Buyers of textiles have naturally, under the conditions which have operated almost entirely in their favor, been slow to operate except on a very limited basis. Curtailment, we believe, will steadily relieve a situation that has been made to order for the buyers.

We have, from time to time, had a good deal to say about the progress of curtailment as reflected by the spindle hour statistics. We insisted that the record of spindle hours was a blunt statement of the increase in production that proved so disastrous to the mills.

In a recent analysis of the textile situation, Leavelle McCampbell also cited the spindle hours as the real record of the story of overproduction.

We note that C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow, New York, makes the following comment upon Mr. Leavelle's findings:

The change that has taken place in the plant status of the cotton branch of the textile industry is graphically portrayed. Since December, 1926, and up to the end of April, 1930, a period of about four years and three months, the junking of spindles has proceeded at a net rate of 865,052 spindles, or 2.37 per cent a year. These figures would be considered startling if it were not for the fact that the average running time in hours per active spindle has shown a prolonged gain. In 1926, the average running time per active spindle was 2,703 hours per spindle. In 1929, this rate climbed to 3,073 hours per active spindle. This tells the story of overproduction in the face of dwindling plant equipment. The conclusion is almost self-evident. The cotton manufacturers of the United States have prosperity at their own command. Overproduction and cut-throat competition can be eliminated by a sensible policy of operating control.

The cotton manufacturers have under way a program that is aimed squarely to eliminate overproduction. They are applying a drastic remedy to a situation that cannot be improved through any other means. Quite naturally it is a bitter dose. It is too much to expect immediate improvement, but not too much to feel confident that the remedy will surely bring results.

A Point to Remember

Few if any mills feel that they are making enough money at present to justify the investment required for replacing old equipment. For many mills, such a step is obviously out of the question. Many other mills, however, can afford to scrap older equipment in favor of the more modern. And those who can do so should consider the matter very seriously.

As a matter of fact, there never was a time in which the necessity of lower production costs was more apparent than it is now. The old mill that is trying to compete with a modern one is finding the handicap greater and greater. There is always a variation in the cost of making the same class of goods at different mills. And the variation between operating costs in a modern mill and an old one is growing greater all the time.

A mill with modern machinery gets greater production at lower costs than the old one. And price competition these days is keener than it has ever been before. The difference between production costs is very often the difference between profit and bankruptcy. The mill with high costs, trying to compete in a market where

even the lowest cost mills find profits slim, is, of course, up against a wall that seems to have no gateway.

Mill men are facing a number of problems these days, but none of them are more important than the necessity of operating modern equipment.

Bishop Cannon Walked Out

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., walked out on a Committee of the U. S. Senate when they sought to question him upon the distribution of a large campaign fund which he received during the last presidential election.

It is not denied that Bishop Cannon received a very large sum of money which was to be used for campaign purposes.

He has never made any accounting to those from whom he received the funds or, as far as is known, to anyone else.

It is known that at about the time he received the campaign funds he began to patronize bucket shops and there was much criticism of his gambling activities.

A Bishop of the Methodist Church patronized a crooked bucket shop and when asked by a Senate Committee to state what he did with a large sum of money given to him for campaign purposes falls back upon "righteous" indignation and refuses to give any information, leaving the public with a suspicion.

Being a member of a Methodist Church, the editor of this journal sees Bishop Cannon as a disgrace to his Church and to religion.

A Very Good Reason

Circumstances made it necessary this year that Secretary Taylor help in the assignment of hotel reservations for members of the Southern Textile Association who will attend the Myrtle Beach meeting. We know of no one who envies him the job and are therefore glad to give him space for the following statement regarding reservations:

"The Secretary of the Southern Textile Association understands that there has been some criticism of his writing to those who have reserved rooms for the Annual Meeting at Myrtle Beach and asking who is to occupy these rooms.

"His idea in making this request is not in order to pry into anyone's personal affairs, but due to the crowd that is to be at the Beach, to assist the various hotels in taking care of the visitors in the most comfortable way possible. And providing further that there be no ladies in the Ocean Forest Country Club, which will be operated during this Convention as a stag house."

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Manchester, Ga.—Additional Bahnson humidifiers are being installed by the Manchester Cotton Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—The Judson Mills have completed installation of a large number of Bahnson humidifiers.

Dallas, Tex.—Cullom & Boren Company has been organized here to operate a knitting mill.

Anderson, S. C.—The new equipment being installed at the Ladlassie Mills includes one warper and 12 winders for handling rayon. The mill, one of the Gossett chain, will considerably increase its production of rayon fabrics.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Wildan Manufacturing Company, formerly operated on carded yarns, has completed installation of combing equipment. The mill is now running full time on both single and ply yarns.

Blacksburg, S. C.—Carl H. Hart, York attorney for the Blacksburg Spinning Mills of Blacksburg, has filed with Harry E. DePass, referee in bankruptcy, Spartanburg, the schedule which shows the mills' assets to be \$241,870.87 and liabilities \$236,714.45. The secured claims amount to \$92,900.71 and unsecured claims total \$136,959.62, according to the schedule.

Magnolia, Miss.—The Rountree Cotton Mills were sold here at public auction by Herman S. Strauss, special commissioner, under a decree of the Chancery Court in the suit of Strauss Brothers Investment Company vs. Rountree Cotton Mills, Inc., et al, and was bid in by E. B. Kitzinger, trustee of the bondholders at \$17,000, subject to the remaining and unpaid balance \$105,000 of the first mortgage bonds and accrued interest, and subject also to the taxes for the year of 1929 and 1930.

The mills have been idle for more than a year, and it is hoped the new owners make arrangements for operations to resume soon.

Reidsville, N. C.—Receivers have been appointed for the Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company by the United States court in New Jersey and ancillary receivers in the United States court in the middle district of North Carolina and the United States court in the eastern district of Virginia. Francis B. Kemp is receiver.

The Klotz Silk Manufacturing Company in its last statement showed assets of \$1,300,000, with liabilities of about \$900,000. The Klotz Company had entered into an arrangement with a firm in New York to finance them and this firm did finance them in the amount of \$530,000 and took a lien on the property of the Klotz Company. On account of the depression in business and accumulation of manufactured goods not sold, the firm financing the Klotz Company declined to furnish any more money and undertook to take possession of the assets of the Klotz Company. In order to avoid this receivership was asked.

What the Klotz Company hopes to do is to have an order issued for the sale of manufactured goods and merchandise of the value of about \$650,000 and discharge the lien of the finance company through the receivership and reorganize and proceed with its regular business.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Dixie Spinning Mills are installing additional Bahnson humidifiers.

Chattahoochee, Ga.—The Whittier Mills are installing new humidifying equipment supplied by the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Sales Only 66% of Curtailed Production

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of May, 1930, were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of five weeks.

Production during May amounted to 275,801,000 yards, or at the rate of 55,160,000 yards per week.

Shipments during the month of May were 270,056,000 yards, equivalent to 97.9 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 184,473,000 yards, or 66.9 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 450,481,000 yards, representing an increase of 1.3 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on May 31st were 271,745,000 yards, representing a decrease of 23.9 during the month.

Since January, 1928 these reports have been received from substantially the same groups of mills and are comparable. The peak production during this period was at the rate of 75,081,000 yards per week, and the average was 67,765,000 yards per week. The rate of production during May, 1930 was the lowest recorded during the past twenty-nine months, being 26.5 per cent less than the peak and 18.6 per cent less than the average.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or construction of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Cotton Consumption Lower

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumed during May was announced by the Census Bureau as having totaled 473,917 bales of lint and 68,779 bales of linters compared with 532,382 and 66,951 in April this year and 668,650 and 79,911 in May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,531,346 bales of lint and 237,505 of linters, compared with 1,667,394 and 238,509 for April this year and 1,457,837 and 232,249 for May last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 3,337,360 bales of lint and 89,173 of linters, compared with 3,636,296 and 238,509 for April this year and 1,845,711 and 77,406 for May last year.

Imports for May totaled 53,328 bales, compared with 67,397 in April this year and 42,486 in May last year.

Exports for May totaled 208,796 bales of lint and 10,460 of linters, compared with 349,762 and 9,953 in April this year and 313,003 and 15,065 in May last year.

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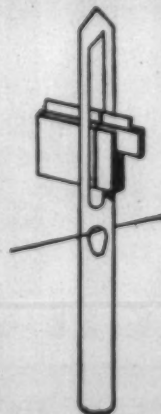
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EQUIPMENT CO.**

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

HASS-HOWELL BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

Watson-Williams Co. Unites Two Strong Companies

(Continued from Page 15)

vitally important to their product. In Marlow, N. H., they found a plant and suitable timber lands, and soon had this branch of the business going.

During the last few years, three sons of Walter C. Watson, the fourth generation, have entered the business and at the present time hold executive positions. One son, Wilbur L. Watson, connected with the Leicester plant for some years as assistant treasurer and manager, now becomes treasurer of the Watson-Williams Manufacturing Company. Another son, Clifton E. Watson, formerly vice-president and manager of the J. H. William Company, will be general manager in charge of all three plants. The youngest son, Hubert J. Watson, who has just recently entered the firm, becomes assistant general manager and also assistant treasurer.

Today the Watson owned companies do almost a world-wide business. South America and Canada already receive large yearly shipments of hand cards. Every textile center in America, with few exceptions, uses wire heddles, heddle frames, and shuttles made in their factories. American laundries and fur storage establishments use quantities of their hand stripper cards each year.

Three years ago, the Watson Manufacturing Company started to make brushes for all breeds of dogs, and at present are selling these brushes to dog lovers throughout this country and in many foreign lands.

The combining of the businesses under one name is only a step further in building up a highly efficient

organization. While the factories will still be located as at present in Leicester, Millbury and Marlow, frequent conferences of executives and foremen from the different branches will make for a unified, co-ordinated organization under the name Watson-Williams Manufacturing Company.

Decline In Northern Mills

During the past nine or ten years exodus, liquidation, and bankruptcy have caused hundreds of erstwhile prosperous textile mills, employing thousands of operatives and disbursing millions annually in payrolls, to pass out of the picture in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. The actual figures are startling.

Maine had 74 woolen mills in 1920 and 72 in 1929; since then the American Woolen Company have closed five of its mills in that State.

Massachusetts had 306 woolen and worsted establishment in 1920. Of this number only 249 were still in business in 1929.

New Hampshire had 48 woolen and worsted mills in operation in 1920 and 41 in 1929.

Rhode Island had 114 woolen and worsted establishments in 1920 and 128 in 1929, the only State in New England to register a gain rather than a loss in the past decade.

Pennsylvania had 402 woolen and worsted mills in operation in 1920 and 286 in 1929—losing 116 establishment since 1920.

There were in New England in 1920, 741 enterprises engaged in cotton manufacturing in one form or other and only 513 in 1929—a loss of 228 cotton mills in nine years.

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Of these figures Connecticut had 117 mills in 1920 and only 80 in 1929.

Maine had 21 cotton mills in 1920 and 20 in 1929.

Massachusetts had 378 cotton mills in 1920 and only 241 in 1929.

New Hampshire had 27 cotton mills in 1920 and it had the same number in 1929.

Rhode Island had 195 cotton mills in 1920. This number had dwindled to 142 in 1929.—New Hampshire Labor Review.

Imports In March

Washington, D. C.—Imports of countable cotton cloths for consumption during March amounted to 4,671,1034 square yards, valued at \$1,146,671, according to statistics prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commissions from data in files of the Department of Commerce.

Of total imports, 1,362,265 square yards, valued at \$254,958, were unbleached, not woven figures; 1,331,653 square yards, valued at \$243,824, bleached, not woven figured; 1,397,687 square yards, valued at \$443,824, printed, dyed, colored, or woven figured, including vat dyed; 565,645 square yards, valued at \$196,117, woven with eight or more harnesses or with Jacquard lappets or swivel attachments; and 13,784 square yards, valued at \$8,216, woven with drop boxes.

Theory and Practice in Textile Drying

(Continued from Page 14)

careful study of the thermal efficiency of a dryer of great importance. The heat supplied may be distributed to evaporation of water, loss by radiation through dryer walls and loss by heating of air entering the dryer. The different destinations need to be analyzed separately.

The latent heat of the water evaporated in the dryer at atmospheric pressure is greater than the latent heat of the steam condensed at any pressure above zero pounds gauge, so that a perfect dryer would not be able to show a pound of water evaporated for a pound of steam condensed.

The loss by radiation can be reduced to a very small quantity by well insulated housings, and while heavy insulation does not show a large return on the investment, in most cases it does produce sufficiently improved working conditions to warrant its installation.

The loss from heating new air is reduced by the use of higher temperatures until it reaches zero at a theoretical exit temperature of 212 deg. This is illustrated by the following table which gives the cost in steam for new air when the exit air from the dryer is 25 per cent saturated, and outside air is zero:

Temperature Exit Air	Expended for heating new air in pounds of steam per pound of water evaporated
100	3.38
140	2.00
180	1.26
200	0.93
220	0.84

From this table it is obvious that high thermal efficiency requires high temperature. When this dryer temperature is carried still higher it is quite evident that air is not necessary to the drying operation for the application of heat is the only thing required for the

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Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

conversion of a liquid into a vapor. That is, a dryer can be built into which the material containing water or other liquid is placed, and into which heat is supplied, and from which only water vapor and dry material are removed.

Inasmuch as such a dryer can most conveniently be maintained at atmospheric pressure the theoretical temperature above which this form of drying takes place is 212 deg. The actual temperature is, however, somewhat above this. Therefore if a drying atmosphere is delivered which is superheated vapor diluted with leakage air to the material at a temperature of 300 deg. and take it way to 260 deg., no other new air will be required and the only expenditure of heat will be for evaporation, radiation and the small loss caused by leakage.

It is possible to improve the thermal efficiency of can drying by enclosing the stacks in insulated houses so that the exit air may be maintained above the temperature of water vapor at atmospheric pressure, but the gain is apparently less than the cost of obtaining it so that very little is being done along this line.

While temperatures as high as this are practicable on worsted cloths, the limits which have gained credence in that industry are much below perfectly practicable dryer temperatures, and much higher economies may be had than are general practice in the woolen and worsted finishing.

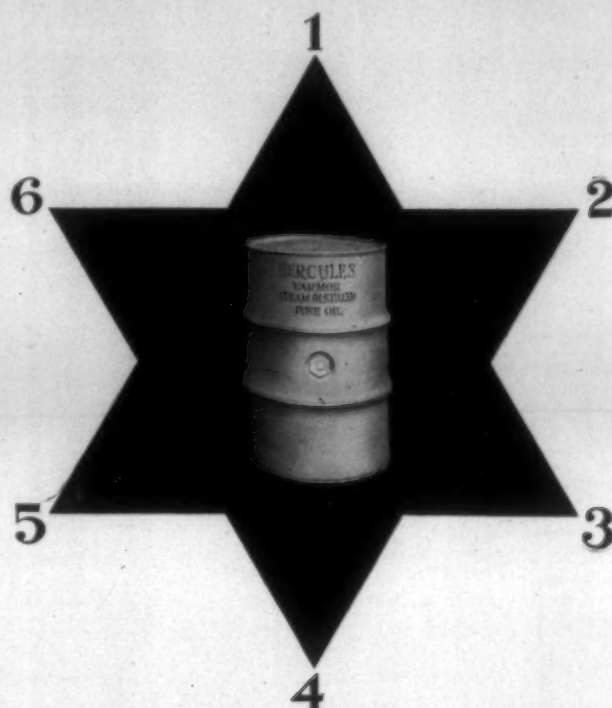
For those classes of materials where diffusion of moisture to the surface becomes a determining factor it is of no avail to continue to carry surface evaporation to a point of dryness when the center is yet wet. Furthermore, the dry surface in itself becomes an insulator between the heat supply which is the drying atmosphere, and the wet center. However, heat is the only means by which diffusion can be accelerated without vacuum, so that such materials require dryers that are a combination of contact and air drying.

The determination of the relative capacities of different dryers is a problem of some difficulty due to varying conditions of wetness both entering and leaving, and an expression of the capacity of a dryer must exit from the dryer, for it is obvious that a given dryer will evaporate a smaller number of pounds of water an hour from a material which is partially dry when it enters the dryer than it will from a material which is very wet. Consequently there is a curve of drying capacity in pounds of water per hour plotted against the ratio of water content to dry goods which is an expression of capacity of any dryer, and its capacity can only be expressed by a simultaneous establishment of this ratio.

While the mechanical excellence of the dryer is not a theoretical consideration, either of its operation or design, it is a feature which may outweigh the lack of proper recognition and proper application of theory.

A dryer is a manufacturing unit. It must handle the goods efficiently without interruption or damage and with the minimum labor both for operation and maintenance. The materials which go into its construction must not deteriorate from vibration or heat. The housing must maintain its insulating value and its ability to prevent air leakage. It should be easily demountable for access to its mechanism or for re-erection in a different location. All bearings and drives must be designed to avoid bearing trouble or oil spots on goods and all parts should be easily accessible from the inside.

When these consideration of mechanical excellence are combined with the theoretical dictates of efficient and rapid drying the textile manufacturers and finishers are operating with equipment that will keep the cost of the operation down to a minimum, and only then.



SIX POINTS FOR YARMOR

HERCULES Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil is a valuable aid in producing quality textiles.

1. It is a powerful solvent for gums and waxes.
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3. It is a splendid wetting-out agent and penetrant.
4. It produces a cleaner white and more even bleach.
5. It helps prevent uneven or faulty dyeing.
6. It is a time-saver when used in the kier compound.

Yarmor Pine Oil in soluble form is marketed to the textile industry through textile chemical manufacturers. Orders for textile compounds should specify that Hercules Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil be used in their manufacture.

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Burlington, N. C.—Four distinct industries now occupy space in the group of buildings here known as the Elmira Mills Buildings, and later as the Mayfair Mills, with a pay roll greater than when the Elmira was flourishing. The buildings now belong to a private corporation known as the Burlington Loft Buildings. Industries in the buildings are the Piedmont Weavers, Alamance Weaving Co. and Wilsin Finishing Co.

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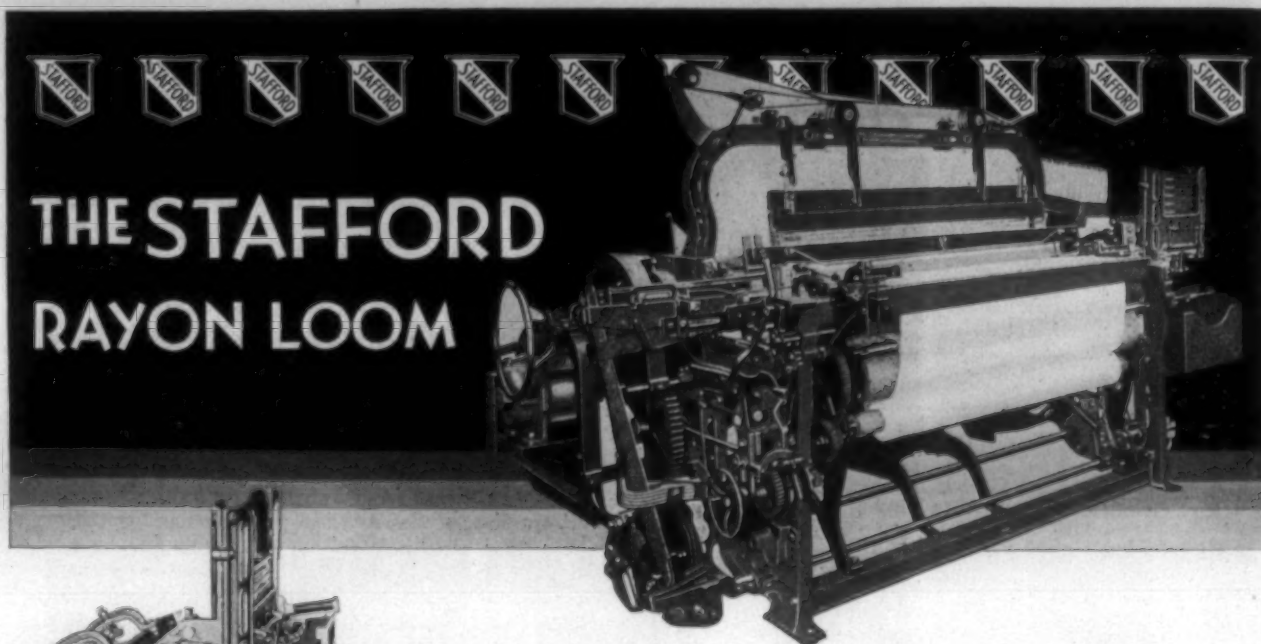
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Collins Bros. Machine Co.	32	Rossler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	—	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	25
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	41
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Foster Machine Co.	—	Stodghill & Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
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General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	12	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Gloss Varnish Co.	24	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
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Graystone Inn	34	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
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Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	24	Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co.	17
Hercules Powder Co.	29	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Victoria Hotel	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	21	Viscose Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	30	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
		Washburn	—
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THE STAFFORD RAYON LOOM

Weave Highest Grade Rayons
AUTOMATICALLY — It's Easy
on the STAFFORD Rayon Loom

SHUTTLE-CHANGING IS THE SECRET.

MANUFACTURERS to Whom Rayon is a Problem: Turn to the Stafford Rayon Loom if you want to manufacture rayon economically.

For years we have been recommending the shuttle-changing loom for the automatic production of fine goods. Now rayon has come into the field to test the capabilities of looms in another direction. Manufacturers are finding that Stafford automatic looms are first in both fields with respect to quality and cost of product. Rayon has confirmed the Stafford shuttle-changing principle.

Manufacturers run 12 to 16 looms to a weaver on all rayon goods. On cotton and rayon they are running 24 looms to a weaver. They report seconds running practically nil. One manufacturer reports a 45% reduction in cost per yard of first grade goods, since he installed Stafford shuttle-changing looms.

Facts and figures such as these form part of our permanent records. We shall be glad to amplify them and verify them for interested parties. Are you interested? Let's hear from you.

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Spindles each, 2½" Ring, 3½"
Space, 5 or 6" Traverse. CLUTCH
SPINDLES, also bobbins for same.

These are in first class condition. Prices right.

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Pawtucket, R. I.

Cotton Stabilization Corporation Formed

Announcement of the formation of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation was made by the Federal Farm Board in the following statement:

"The Cotton Advisory Committee has met and after a thorough study reported to the Federal Farm Board that there is an emergency in the American cotton market requiring a stabilization operation such as is contemplated in section 9, paragraph (d) of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The committee suggested that this function should be performed by a corporation other than the American Cotton Co-operative Association. Accordingly, the cotton co-operatives have taken steps to set up a new non-stock corporation to be known as The Cotton Stabilization Corporation. Articles of incorporation were filed in Delaware, and the Board of Directors will meet in Washington next Monday.

"The meeting of the Advisory Committee for Cotton at which the recommendation was made was held in Washington on May 16 and 17 with all members present.

"The members include: Bradford Knapp, president, College of Agriculture, Auburn, Ala.; Harry L. Bailey, Wellington, Sears & Company, Boston, Mass; U. B. Blacklock, general manager and secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, Raleigh, N. C.; H. Lane Young, cotton grower, executive vice-president, Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., and chairman, Agricultural Committee, National Bankers Association; A. H. Stone, vice-president, Staple Cotton Growers Association, Greenwood, Miss.; Lynn Stokes, president, Texas Cotton Co-operative Association, general manager, Texas arm Bureau Gin Company (Co-operative), Dallas, Texas; S. L. Morley, general manager, Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The Cotton Advisory Committee was established in February by the cotton cooperatives in accordance with the Agricultural Marketing Act.

"Mr. Bailey later was chosen by the cooperatives to succeed Robert Amory of Boston, who was unable to serve."

The Stabilization Corporation is expected to take over the surplus accumulated by the cooperatives with Farm Board financial assistance. Any loss incurred in the subsequent distribution of this surplus will thus be incurred by the government, out of the Farm Board's revolving fund, instead of by the co-operatives and their farmer members. Similarly any profits will accrue to the revolving fund; but the general assumption is that the cotton will not be held at a profit, but merely to recover the loans made by the Board.

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Tartar Emetic
Antimony Lactate
Antimony Salts
Steam Black
Acetate of Chrome
Acetine
Fluoride of Chrome

Points on Weaving Rayon

(Continued from Page 12)

Cotton heddles may be used for the ground warp, preferably those which have previously been used for one cotton warp. Wire heddles on good slider frames are to be recommended for the rayon. They can be used for any pattern, but they must be strong to allow the wires to move freely during weaving and take up their correct position.

It is an advantage to use a tappet shedding motion for the ground weave and a dobby for the stripes. This permits each shed to be timed separately. To make good plain cloth, early shedding is necessary, which means that the plain heddles must cross before the crank has reached the top center, and if late shedding is used for the rayon yarn, the dwell available for the passage of the shuttle is reduced and may result in bad traverse of the shuttle.

Filling yarn is usually supplied on paper quills about 5 inches in length and a shuttle is required which will hold the quill securely and give to the yarn the required tension as it is drawn off. The type of shuttle used is fitted with the usual fur lining for control during unwinding and worsted mops in the eye to give the 2—Points on Weaving Rayon—required tension. Too much fur will not give uniform unwinding and will prevent the wearer observing the amount of yarn on the quill when the loom is running. Many types of shuttle tongue are available and each has stops the loom when a predetermined length has been drawn off. This device can be set to leave its advantages.

The Spring Peg

A hollow tube with a spiral of wire securely fixed near the base permits the quill to be secured on. They are light in weight and do not readily drop too low with constant opening and closing, but the yarn is liable to be disturbed when the quill is screwed on and an old quill will slip off when the shuttle is checked in a box and be returned to its correct position on the next pick, resulting in a bright pick. A spring peg, fitted with four flat springs gives good results, the quill is pushed on and is not easily displaced. Another type of tongue is one which grips the inside of the quill when closed and releases it on opening.

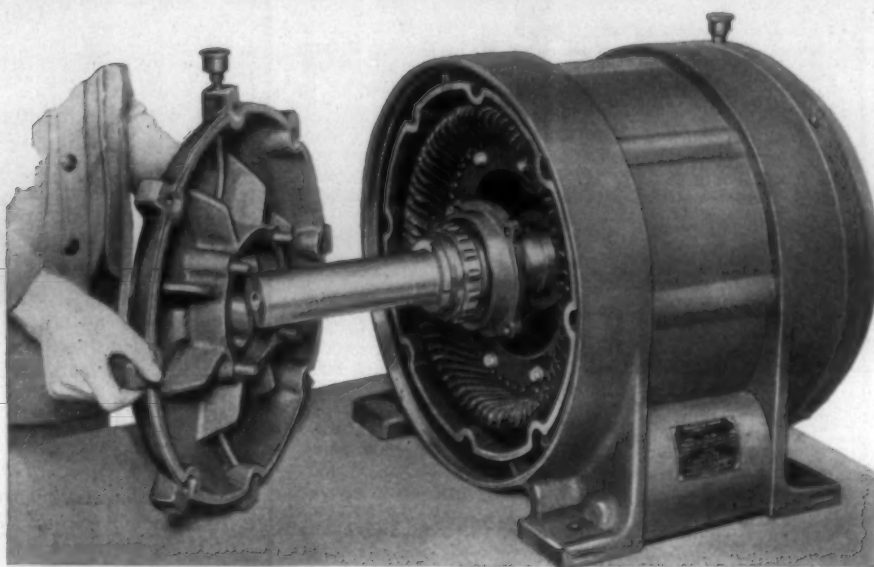
A device has been put on the market which measures the filling in the shuttle and automatically one or two picks on the shuttle and requires no resetting on restarting the loom. For cotton mule cops, where the length on each cop is approximately the same, it is a success, but the length of rayon yarn put on a quill varies considerably and until some form of measuring motion is applied to the quill winder, the device will not be economical.

Unevenness In Cloth

A fault which often occurs is unevenness in cloth due to the variation in shade or appearance between one quill and another. If circular or drop box looms are available the fault can be prevented by using two or more quills and inserting two picks from each quill at a time. Single box looms can be fitted with filling mixing motions, but as a rule the loom does not run as well and a reduction in speed is advisable.

A difficulty experienced when filling is mixed is the tendency of the running shuttle to draw the filling from the stationary shuttle into the cloth. Covering the end of the race board with flannel will help to hold the stationary filling, but it required to be removed frequently.

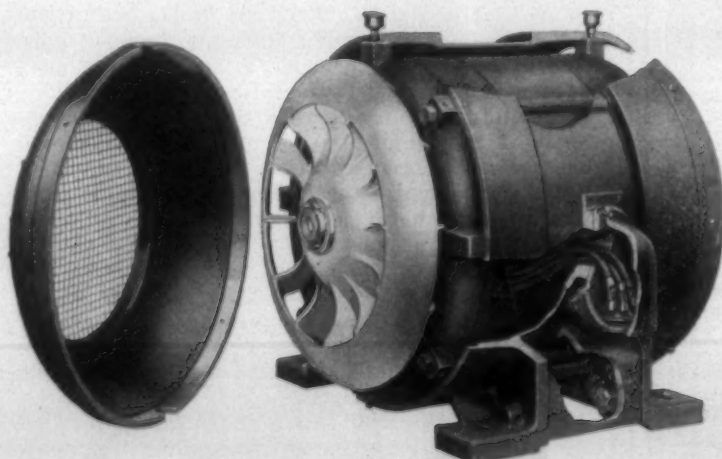
Completely Enclosed without Sacrificing Accessibility



type ARZ fan-cooled motors

Protection to the motor windings with complete accessibility to all parts . . . that was the thought in mind when the Allis-Chalmers type "ARZ" motor was developed. The active parts of this motor are completely enclosed, protecting the stator windings and the rotor — those parts that are subject to injury — from dirt, dust, metallic chips, sulphurous gases, acids, etc.

End closures and bearing supports, including lubricating devices, are combined into single castings with machined fits and make this motor as accessible as the conventional open type. There are no rubbing or revolving seals and no separately attached coil enclosing devices. Cooling air is furnished by a single fan keyed and locked on a short shaft extension opposite the drive end. The mounting space of this enclosed motor is the same as the open type in most ratings.



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Notice of Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. E. DePass, Referee in Bankruptcy, I will sell at the Court House at Gaffney, S. C., in the County of Cherokee, to the highest bidder, on July 10th, 1930, at 11:00 a. m.

All of the real and personal property of the Globe Manufacturing Company (bankrupt), situated and located near the City Limits of the City of Gaffney, S. C., on the main track of the Southern Railway, about one mile Northeast from Gaffney, S. C., to-wit:

34 acres of land; 1 Brick Mill Building and 7 Frame Warehouses and Garages; 28 Dwelling Houses; 1 Building used for Church Purposes; 1 Store Building.

All of the Machinery and Equipment as follows: 1 Vertical Opener (Saco-Lowell) with bale breaker, 12 foot apron; 2 40" Kitson Breakers, 1 Three Blade Beater, 1 Two Blade Beater; 1 Kitson Condenser, 1920 Model, 2 40" Kitson Finishers, Needle Beater, 1893 and 1903 Models; 39 Saco-Pettee and Whitin Cards, 24" and 27" Doffers; 2 Sets Bronsfield Traverse Grinders; 2 Bronsfield Drum Grinders; 1 Stripping Roll; 11 Frames, Rebuilt, Saco-Pettee Drawing, 56 Deliveries; 2 Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 6x12, 72 Spindles each; 2 Saco-Pettee Intermediates, 11x5½, 76 Spindles each; 2 Saco-Pettee Intermediates, 10x5, 104 Spindles each; 8 Saco-Lowell and Saco-Pettee Roving Frames, 8x4, 112 to 144 Spindles per Frame; 30 Whitin Spinning Frames, Clutch Spindle, 204 Spindles each, 2" Ring, No. 2 Flange, 4" Gauge, 7" Traverse, 4 Frame Motor Drive; 6 Foster Winders, Model 30, 100 Spindles each, Individual Motor Drive; 14 Latest Model B Type Boyce Weavers Knotters; 3 Reels, 50 Spindles each, 54" Skein.

Conditioning Equipment, Parks-Cramer Electric or Steam Heat

16 Bahnsen Humidifiers, installed about 1922; 1 250 Horse Power Dillon Boiler; 1 Steam Engine, size 18x42, No. 171 H. P. Built by C. H. Brown & Co.

Sets of Machine Shop Equipment

1 Smith & Courtney Lathe, 14" 1 Gear Cutting Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Emory Grinding Stand; 1 Air Compressor; 1 Power Hack Saw; 1 Blacksmith Hand Power Forge; 1 Electric Drill; 1 Threading Die; 1 Pipe Threading Die; 1 Carbide Tank; 2 1½ Ton Standard High Speed Hoists; 1 Boss Waste Press; 1 Centrifugal Fire Pump, Capacity 1,000 Gals. per Minute; 1 Mastfoss Pump; 1 Power Feed Pump for Boiler; 1 Fire Supply Tank, 50,000 Gallons; 1 Commercial Supply Tank, for Mill and Village, 10,000 Gallons.

All machinery, including the fire pump, is electrically driven and equipped with the necessary belting. The spinning is a four-frame drive. All electric switches are conduit safety switches, the Mill building is sprinkled throughout, and carries a very cheap fire rate.

In addition to the foregoing, there is a complete line of bobbins, cans, scales, etc., together with sufficient office furniture and equipment for the operation of the plant on yarn from 8s to 20s.

For further information see the Trustee for inventory and inspection of plant.

All bidders must post a certified check or cash of \$5,000 with the Trustee prior to the beginning of the sale, which amount will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately after the sale, and the check or cash of the successful bidder will be applied on the purchase price, provided, he pays the balance of the purchase price by August 1st, 1930,—should the successful bidder fail to comply with these terms, the \$5,000 will be forfeited to the Trustee.

This sale is made subject to the confirmation by the Court for which purpose a meeting of the Common Creditors has been called at the office of the Hon. H. E. DePass, Referee in Bankruptcy, Spartanburg, S. C., July 10th, 1930, at 3:30 P. M.

H. C. MOORE, Trustee,
Gaffney, S. C.

Balanced Production

(Continued from Page 8)

print cloth production. By this means the print cloth sellers are individually and collectively informed, and enabled to forecast, and to budget production, as well as balance total production with regard to the total current demand.

Budgeted Production

From the advisory board, through this committee, the sellers of print cloths, collectively and individually, are informed as to fair market values of their products, and where individual conditions warrant, sellers are urged to hold firm or advance prices, giving their competitors, in urgent need of business, a chance to trade on general market inquiries, so that their position may be strengthened. This is merely a type of coordinated merchandising direction. A seller who needlessly cuts a price to effect sales leaving his competitor in far worse shape on the urgency of sales, merely throws a boomerang which comes back and strikes him—both to his own disadvantage and that of the buyer with whom he has traded. This type of co-operative selling strengthens and stabilizes, and although allowing of flexibility in trading, increases the confidence of the buyer who will consequently operate on a more liberal scale as to his purchases; lessens his fear of owning merchandise, and results, through restored confidence, in a more free movement of goods. It eliminates a lot of the uncertainty among the sellers as to the position of their competitors, and by co-ordinated methods and advice, lessens considerably helter skelter methods of selling. By such a plan, budgeted and balanced production may become a reality; whereas now, it merely amounts to a phrase without hope of attainment, regardless of how desirable it is generally recognized to be.

By this means, our statistical information can be made of practical use whereas now, this information, without its component part, balanced production, merely results as a dangerous menace, advertising our position broadly to the buyer who takes every advantage. Such information is largely misinterpreted by the smaller operators who do not understand the tremendous power of our markets to absorb, as they have year by year, upwards of 90 per cent of all the print cloths that we have produced. "Balanced Production" meaning the curve of production to follow in quality and quantity, the trend of demand, is the only intelligent economically sound method of production regulation. Contrast this, if you will, with the unsound and unprofitable practice of drastic curtailment employed after a crisis has been reached.

While the foregoing theory relates directly to print cloths, it likewise has a tremendous bearing on all fabric classifications. Not only are the prices on the various print cloth constructions closely related, but the effect of strength or weakness in the scale of prices within this group reaches out in its influence to all other grey cloth groups or classifications. This influence in turn spreads through to the higher type of fabrics including the finest and most complicated constructions. In other words, print cloth prices have a strong influence on all fabrics, or group classifications throughout the industry. This situation was made most impressive to me recently when a friend representing a mill on fine drapery fabrics, told me that they had been several weeks late on a drapery fabric contract with a large converting house. The buyer told the seller that he might accept the late delivery but at a lower price. The seller asked why a lower price was expected, as there

had been no lower price established on drapery cloths. The seller replied "That the general market was lower than when the original contract was placed on the drapery cloth." It so happened that this particular buyer is associated with a large converting house which buys great quantities of grey cloth of all description, including print cloths, and his idea of the market being lower, was evidently based on the fact that grey cloth prices were lower; consequently shirtings and dress fabrics prices were lower, and that naturally drapery fabrics should be lower. This clearly illustrates the close alliance and influence of the basic fabrics or higher grades, or more complex constructions. So that I again repeat my statement that any theory or practice applied to print cloths which I have used as an illustration, will apply to every fabric or group classification throughout the industry.

I will recommend that henceforth the application of all common effort and all common funds expended by the industry, be first directed towards the development and support of a central advisory organization, to represent in one unit body, the manufacturers and selling agents. Its purpose being to enable the industry to meet on a fair competitive basis, the demands of its markets, and the methods of organized buying, by which they are being supplied.

After reasonable progress in that direction, common effort and common funds might well be directed towards other requirements of the industry; such as style propaganda, advertising and extending uses, etc., but let's keep the "Horse in front of the cart." First, we must learn how to meet the fundamental needs of proper production and distribution; else increased demand will bring to us, no benefits nor any corresponding measure of prosperity.

All this theory demands a strong and universal will to support. I believe it entirely possible and practicable to start the wheels turning even with a minority group whose influence would gradually reach the rest. We would learn to co-operate by experiment, with confidence restored, as to exactly what we were trying to do, and how we were going to do it.

Through a central advisory board, we would learn many essentials of industrial and individual affairs necessary to efficient and up-to-date management; and I believe that reasonably soon, out of the thick fog of old traditional methods, we might witness the emergence of a rehabilitated cotton textile industry.

In closing let me add—there is one vital subject which I will not be able to discuss in the detail which it deserves. I refer to the position of the buyer with respect to measures such as I have advocated. Frequently discussions with many, from the largest to the smallest, and in varied fields of operation, discloses the one outstanding fact, viz: that they suffer with us; our ills become their ills, our cures as much their benefits as ours. We can expect the universal endorsement of our buyers to any constructive industrial movement towards stabilization methods and they will acclaim with us, "God speed the day!"

C

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The week continued very quiet in the cotton goods markets. Buyers continued hesitant over larger supplies and most of them were interested only in small lots for prompt shipment. There was a further increase in curtailment. It is understood that most of the fine goods mills will shut down for the equivalent of nine full week's production between now and the end of the year.

Despite the curtailment in effect for some time stocks showed a slight increase during May due to the very small sales. The statistical report showed that sales were on 66.9 per cent of the curtailed production and that unfilled orders were the smallest in many months.

Buyers are unwilling to operate for late delivery goods while cotton markets are unsettled and general business outlook is so indefinite. Prices have weakened considerably in print cloths, sheetings and some other unfinished lines. Unfilled orders are the smallest reported in many months. Stocks of goods have been accumulating in the past two weeks despite the restricted output. Lines of goods offered out for fall have been purchased very sparingly and several that are normally on the markets at this time are still to be shown to the trade.

Again there was a spurt of activity in combed broad-cloths, such as that encountered toward the close of last week. Reports were current of fair sales of 128x68s made in the market, together with some business put through the previous day, which ran altogether to a moderate amount. The goods continued within the quoted range of 13c to 15c, but individual mill numbers that sold were at a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ c to $\frac{1}{4}$ c from last quoted prices. The best price paid was reported 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, with sales down to 13c. The 144x76s were dull and little was done in ply numbers. Other fine goods were slow.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15
Staple gingham	10

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was further unsettled by weaker cotton prices last week. Some reports here indicated an increase in the volume of small order business in weaving yarns at lower prices. Most spinners, however, were quoting unchanged prices. The amount of business done was hardly sufficient to show a definite price basis and quotations generally were regarded as nominal.

There was some improvement in the giving of specifications for yarns that have been under order for some time. At the same time, the practice of holding up deliveries is still one of the handicaps that spinners are experiencing.

Although weavers continued to show more interest than knitters, their own orders are very limited. Most buyers were not interested except in their nearby needs and were very hesitant to place orders except for very small quantities. It is generally agreed that stocks of yarns in consumers' hand are very small.

The demand for combed and mercerized yarns failed to show any improvement. The situation in this division of the market is about the same as in carded yarns. Combed yarn prices are quoted at figures that represent approximately the cost of production.

Inquiry during the first half of the week was somewhat larger and in some quarters of the market sales were slightly above those of the previous week. The improvement, however, was not general enough to indicate any worthwhile change in the attitude of buyers.

Curtailment of production continues on about the same basis that has been in effect for the past month or more. There is considerable talk of further reduction in output, with some spinners insisting that the industry as a whole must curtail to at least 50 per cent.

The insulating trades placed fairly frequent orders for small lots of yarns. So far the buying by insulators have been well below expectations. Of the business done last week, prices were very close and most orders handled on a very competitive basis. Export business in yarns was slightly better.

Southern Single Chain Warps		30s	34½
10s	26	40s	41
12s	26½	40s ex.	46
16s	27½	50s	51
20s	29	60s	51
26s	33		
30s	33½		
Southern Two-ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	26	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	21
10s	26½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25½
12s	27	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
16s	28	8s, 1-ply	20
20s	29	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	20
24s	32	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	21
30s	34½	12s, 2-ply and 3-ply	22½
36s	39	16s, 2-ply	24
40s	42	20s, 2-ply	25½
40s ex.	47	26s, 2-ply	30
Southern Single Skeins		30s, 2-ply	31½
8s	26	Duck Yarns, 3 4 and 5-ply	
12s	26½	8s	27
14s	27	10s	27½
16s	27½	12s	28½
20s	29	16s	30
24s	30	20s	30½
26s	31½	8s	25½
28s	32½	10s	26
30s	33	12s	26½
Southern Two-ply Skeins		14s	27
8s	26	16s	27½
10s	26½	18s	28
12s	27	20s	29
14s	27½	40s	42½
16s	28	22s	30
20s	29	24s	31
24s	32	26s	32
26s	33	28s	33
		30s	34

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

D. H. Mauney, Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treas.
D. A. Rudisill, Sec.Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres.
J. C. Craig,
2nd Vice-Pres.

Mauney-Steel Company

COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER

237 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND TO HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

McCAMPBELL & COMPANY

320 Broadway, New York

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Rockford, Ill., U. S. A.

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

1—Barber Colman Model 5-E Tying-in Machine, 1927 model, will tie warps up to 50-inch.
C. L. Upchurch & Sons, 1108 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale

48—46" Model E Draper Looms, 1927 model.
84—40" Model E Draper Looms, 1927 model.
Above looms equipped with mid-gut feelers, roper let-off, vibrating whip roll, 28-bobbin battery.
160—40" Hopedale Looms. Will sell outright or exchange for 81" Stafford automatics.
1—5 and 7 ft. cylinder CoHoes Slasher.
18—Model "A" Boyce Weavers Knotters.
C. L. Upchurch & Sons, 1108 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winders

- 5—No. 30 Foster Cone Winders, 100 sp.
- 8—No. 30 Foster Cone Winders, 100 sp., motor driven.
- 12—No. 50 Universal Winders, 6 spindles, cones or tubes.
- 8—No. 50 Universal Winders, 6 spindles for silk cones, motor drive.
- 21—No. 90 Universal Quillers, 20 spindles for silk.
- 3—No. 90 Universal Quillers for cotton, 1927 model.
- 3—Whitin long Chain Quillers, new 3" gauge, 378 spindles each.

Miscellaneous

- 80—Boyce Knotters, new, A, B, or C.
- 2000—No. 32 Foster Tensions, 3 sets of weights.
- 3500—4x6½ Lestershire Spools.
- 5000—3½x6½ Lestershire Spools.
- 12000—Dixon No. 4 Long Saddles.
- 6—Saco-Lowell tape driven Spoolers.
- 10—20 H.P., 4 frame drive Motors, \$125.00 each.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
P. O. Box 483 Charlotte, N. C.

Jacquard Man

Desires position as overseer weaving. Experienced on bedspreads, damask, napkins, etc., rayon and cotton. Understand harness tying and leveling. Good references. B. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

TEXTILE FUNDS BILL IS SIGNED

Washington, D. C.—A broad step toward the development of the textile industry of the nation was taken when President Hoover signed a bill creating the "Textile Foundation."

The foundation, a corporate body, may accept nearly \$2,000,000 from the Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of New York, to expend for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry and its allied branches.

Result of World War

It will consist of the secretaries of commerce and agriculture and three persons familiar with the industry to be named by the chief executive. They will serve without compensation.

The foundation is a result of the World War. During that period, the American government found itself without sufficient importations of wool, flax, and other raw materials of the textile industry, in addition to dyes. The British government placed an embargo on numerous textile commodities and it was impossible to obtain dyes from Germany.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., of New York, a non-profit organization, was organized in 1914, to protect mill owners and operators, and to prevent abuses, unjust and unlawful exactions, and deceptions in the manufacture of mill supplies.

Fund Represents Profits

In obtaining wool and dyes during and after the war period, there accumulated profits which were not disposed of because of a treasury department effort to collect a tax on them.

A definite settlement was demanded by the officers of the alliance, and an agreement was reached whereby the friendly suit against the alliance to obtain a settlement in court. No officer of the government is authorized to make such a settlement under the existing law.

The dyes were obtained far below cost through the alliance.

To keep from breaking the American dye market the alliance did not pass on this reduction in selling to American customers, thus accumulating the fund now to be disposed of.

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS

STATEMENTS INVOICES

PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Clemson Fabrics Display at Southern Exposition October 20-25

Greenville, S. C.—An innovation at the Southern Textile Exposition, which opens October 20 for one week, will be an extensive exhibit of colored textile fabrics by Clemson College. Dr. Charles E. Mullin, director of the chemical division, has spent several years in gathering the specimens. He has been abroad each summer and personally selected the beautiful cloths which make up the exhibit. The management of the exposition has set apart the mezzanine room on the balcony floor for showing them.

Taken altogether this collection of cotton, rayon, silk and linen embraces hundreds of separate pieces. All who are interested in dyes and applications of colors for greater fastness and beauty will be interested in this rare display. Manufacturers, commission merchants and converters will be especially welcome as Clemson College desires that its research work in textile lines shall be given the greatest possible publicity.

Practically all the materials used in weaving will be shown in their numerous varieties, and thousands of hues and shades will be revealed by the largest exhibit of color cards ever seen in the South. In addition to standard weaves from all the Continental countries and some of the principal islands there will be some startling new effects obtained by processes such as lamination with rayon and cellophane, metallic powder dusting, hot calendering, figure printing by hand and machines, dye bath work, block printing and others.

J. P. Stevens & Co. Add New Accounts

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., announce that on July 1 they will become selling agents for the following mills: Georgia Duck & Cordage Mill, Industrial Cotton Mills Co., Marion Manufacturing Co., Morris Cotton Mills, Rhodhiss Mills Co., Scottdale Mills, Victor-Monaghan Co. and Wallace Manufacturing Co.

"J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., plan to move their cotton department from 57 Worth Street to the office now occupied by Ridley Watts & Co., at 44 Leonard Street, and plan to add to their organization many of the men who have been associated with Ridley Watts & Co. in the distribution of the products of the above mills," according to the official announcement.

This follows the decision of Ridley Watts & Co. to retire from business. The Wamsutta Mills product will be sold direct. Through the acquisition of these mills the Stevens organization will represent sixteen distinct producing companies, several of which operate more than single units.



Puro Fountains

HAVE
Automatic Self-Cleaning
Filters

A design for every Purpose

Ask us for your copy of "The Story of a Hair Snake"

It's Free

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

15, Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT."
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

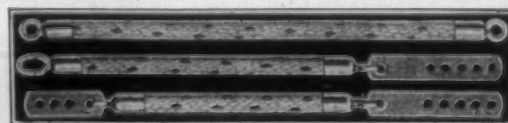
CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury :: Mass.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

WANT position as carder, spinner or winder—one or all three. Age 38. With one mill four years and another three. Experienced on white and colored. Now running Saco-Lowell long draft spinning. Experienced in cotton grading. My employers as reference. No. 5745.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. 20 years experience on Nos. up to 40s. No. 5746.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Age 33. Graduate I. C. S. Strictly sober. Married. Now employed but want better job. No. 5747.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced and well qualified. Best references. No. 5748.

WANT position as spinner, twister, spooler and winder. Married. 17 years with one mill. Good manager of help. Would accept position as assistant in large mill. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 5749.

WANT position as superintendent, engineering or selling. Age 33. Married. Graduate commercial course, machinist and draftsman, textile extension; employed since 1917. Experienced as mechanical engineer, foreman and superintendent, and in production cost and office routine. References—all for whom I've worked. No. 5750.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant, or as carder and spinner. Experienced on carded and combed yarns single and ply.—plain and fancy broadcloth, chambrays, poplin, marquisette, and crepe. Age 28. Married. No. 5751.

WANT position as twisting, spooling, warping and slashing. Married. Age 30. Eight years experience. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5752.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced and best references. No. 5753.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder in small mill; experienced and reliable. No. 5754.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or as second hand in large mill. Age 25. Married. I. C. S. graduate carding and spinning. Four years experience as overseer, carding and card grinding, and in spinning. Sober industrious, efficient and reliable. References the best. No. 5755.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on present job. Wish to change. Best references. No. 5756.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finishing or both. Experienced on all kinds of cloth white and colored. Understand all makes of finishing machinery. 15 years experience. Married and have family. No. 5757.

WANT position as roller coverer. 15 years experience, all makes of rollers. Prefer mill shop. Best references. No. 5758.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Can figure any machine in carding, spinning or weaving. Yarn and cloth analysis.—all kinds of cloth and designing. No. 5759.

WANT position as dyer. 21 years with one mill, dyeing rayon, silk, mercerized and cotton hose. Handled 4000 pairs daily. Want position with small mill where job will be permanent if work is satisfactory. Available immediately. No. 5760.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on plain, fancies, rayon and cotton for eight years. Prefer N. C. or S. C. Best references. Good record. Now employed. No. 5761.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving, finishing, designing or dyeing. Experienced on plan, fancies, dobby work, rayon and novelties. Especially expert in warp preparation, dyeing, and finishing. References. No. 5762.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Capable and conscientious. Experienced on various weaves and can give satisfaction. No. 5763.

WANT position as master mechanic. Lancashire experience in large mills, steam and electrical. Several years abroad on contracts for English textile firms. Practical, economical, loyal and tactful. Can go anywhere. Particulars and references on request. No. 5764.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or designing. Several years experience in both departments; all grade of cloth. Age 30. Good references. No. 5765.

WANT position as paymaster or assistant, or as accountant. Age 27. Five years experience, best references. No. 5766.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Ten years with one large company, as overseer. Age 43. Experienced in yarns 6 to 30s. White and colored. Waste of all kinds. Best references. No. 5767.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large mill. Age 28. Single. Ten years experience as second hand, card grinder and speeder fixer. No. 5768.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced in carded and combed yarns. Age 36. Good references. No. 5769.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding and spinning, or as overseer carding. Best record and references. No. 5770.

MARTIN JOINS TUBIZE CHATILLON CORP.

E. W. Martin has been placed in charge of the Pennsylvania territory for the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, manufacturers of synthetic yarns, commencing the first of June. Mr. Martin was formerly representative in the same territory of the Nyanza Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.

Mr. Soutar of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation will continue in the territory as heretofore.

The company's new office will be located at 1600 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

COTTON FABRIC FINISHING OPERATIONS

The decline in operations in the cotton fabric finishing industry is plainly shown in the monthly statement of percentage of normal average capacity operated by mills reporting to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics. For example on prints during five weeks of May, 1930, the percentage of normal average capacity operated was only 63 per cent compared with 114 per cent in 4 weeks of May last year. The figures for April were 81 per cent for the current year and 120 per cent for 1929. On white and dyed combined, the statistics were: May, 49 per cent in 1930 and 71 per cent in 1929; April, 56 per cent in 1930 and 73 per cent in 1929.

HAZARD ADVERTISING AGENCY OPENS BOSTON OFFICE

The Hazard Advertising Corporation, recently moved into new offices in the Colonial building 295 Madison avenue, New York, announce the opening of a branch office in Boston, Mass.

The Boston branch is in charge of Theron S. Curtis, who joined the Hazard organization early in May. Mr. Curtis, a graduate engineer, was a specialty engineer for the American Steel & Wire Company in Worcester and for ten years was president of the T. I. Smith Company, manufacturing jewelers of Boston.

In accordance with their policy of placing only sales trained men as account executives, the Hazard Agency has given Mr. Curtis charge of contact work in the Boston territory . . . and contact work only is handled from this New England branch.

The office address is 950 Park Square Building, Boston. The telephone is Hancock 0033.

**TWISTER
RINGS**

**SPINNING
RINGS**

**Summer
rings
run best!**



Why do we say that rings changed in summer give the best performance? Because summer is usually slack in mills. Because there is ample time for the section hands to be fussy in setting the rings exactly right. Your controlled humidity and our DIAMOND FINISH high polish assure satisfactory starting regardless of weather.

Summer is the IDEAL time to change rings—and DIAMOND FINISH is the ideal ring to use for easy starting and longest life.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

PRINTING

All Kinds of

**MILL and OFFICE
FORMS**

DAVID CLARK, Owner

**WASHBURN
PRINTING
Company**

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

Aids to Investigation

The microscope and camera in the hands of practical men have revealed many of the secrets of consistent production of high quality textile fabrics.

When these aids to investigation are turned upon fibres treated with the

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

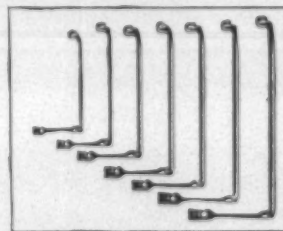
the splendid condition of these fibres denote the beneficial results obtained by scientifically built mill supplies.

When you compare the results obtained, and the cost you will be satisfied that these superior benefits do not add to production expense.



**Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"**

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



Crooked Spinning Spindles

Doffers crook 20% of your spindles yearly. This decreases production and increases cost.

Why not let us straighten and repoint your crooked and blunt spindles. A quarter century of experience has taught us how.

*"Quality Features Built in,
Not Talked-in"*

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
Vice-Pres.

What Is Your Answer To Rayon Seconds, Mr. Superintendent?

You are undoubtedly bothered, as other manufacturers, with seconds in weaving rayon. The causes of these defects are often difficult to locate.

We have found that almost invariably they can be traced to wrong sizing methods or the use of the wrong type of sizer. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Make an actual test. Let us size one of your warps for you. See for yourself how weaving defects are elimi-

nated when your warps are sized on the Johnson Sizer.

This test, for which a nominal sizing charge is made, will PROVE that you get better results on these machines. And THAT is one of the principal

reasons why more Johnsons are used for sizing rayon warps today than all other rayon sizers in the world combined.

Write us for further details regarding this test.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Ave.

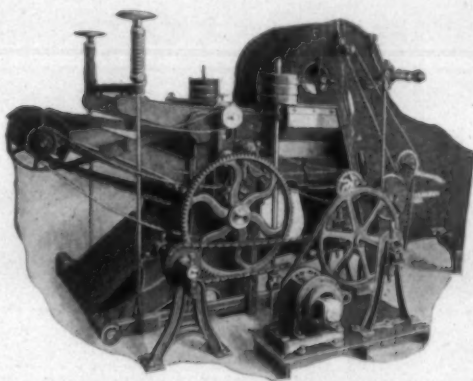
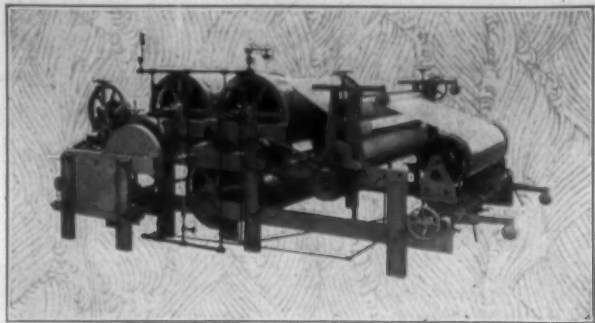
REPRESENTATIVES

Paterson, N. J.

JOSEPH BARNES
New Bedford, Mass.
CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED
Manchester, England

SOCIETE INOXI
Lyons, France
ELBROOK, INC.
Shanghai, China



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.
Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

1866

1930

There is But One Best in Everything

"Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

**Howard Bros.
Manufacturing Company**

Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

DARLINGTON, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky Ann:

Just a line from Darlington. The mill here is only running four days a week, but we use our holidays dancing, swimming, fishing, and just having a delightful time.

The Polly Anna Club went on a picnic Thursday night, June 5th. Everyone reported having a delightful time. After the refreshments were served we played games, but the excitement of the night was when Miss Lula Mae Weatherly, one of the members of the club, sat down in a bed of prickly pears.

On Friday, June 6th, a number of children enjoyed a birthday party given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Small in honor of their four-year-old daughter, Margaret Viola.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shearin Sunday, June 8th. They are the proud parents of a baby boy.

A man who just got married, decided that he would celebrate just a little, Sunday afternoon, by first tanking up on mean liquor; then he drove his car right under the porch of Mr. Less Lees' home, knocking a pillar completely out. The man escaped uninjured, but just take a look at his car; two front wheels knocked off, one bumper, two lights and radiator knocked off, windshield broken, and top crushed in; outside of this, the car was in very good shape.

LESS AND REP.

PIEDMONT, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still running on full time both day and night, but have laid off a good many hands. We always have more here than we can work, but still this is a fine place to work.

Mrs. Lillian Carroll entertained the B. Y. P. U. social at her home last Saturday night. A large crowd attended and reported a nice time.

Mrs. Addie Cambron has as her guest Mrs. Allie May Dansby, her sister, from Wink, Texas.

Mr. Bob Carroll is improving at this writing. He is back from Rome, Ga., where he went to Harbin hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Mabel Keer and Mrs. Dema Cook have worked a notice. Dema said she sure did like to chop cotton.

We are glad to say our Scout boys of Troop 24, at the Coosa plant, beat the Scout Troop 23 last Saturday in a game of baseball. If you

WISE MEN SAY:

*That little men have short tempers.
That it is not work that kills men; it is worry.*

That if you and your job are not friends, part company.

That the longer you live, if you live right, the less you will think of yourself.

That following the line of least resistance is what makes rivers and men crooked.

That determination reduces hard work to nothing, procrastination makes hard work out of nothing.

That to keep watching, to keep working, to let the brain and hand go together—that is the secret of success.—Exchange.

want to see a live wire bunch of Boy Scouts just come to Piedmont. Mr. Clarence Turner, of the Y. M. C. A., is the scout master. Some of our boys are taking the second class test.

Mrs. Lillian Carroll and Mrs. Hincy were visitors at our meeting last Friday night. We are hoping to get to go on a camping trip next week.

Mr. Albert Carroll was seen going up Logan street Sunday night. Wonder what he is interested in?

Miss Mildred Steward is wearing someone's wrist watch. I think Dan Cupid is getting rather busy, and someone will be missing some of these days from the looks of everything now.

Aunt Becky, I have read all of your books, at the Y. M. C. A. and I just cannot decide which one is best, but they are all good—in fact, the best books I have ever read.

Mrs. Mattie Canbron is improving nicely at this writing.

Mr. Loomis Ballentine preached at the Holiness church last Saturday night and delivered a fine sermon.

Mr. Jack Mobley is back home and is able to be out.

Mrs. Alice Garrett has been berry picking. She has some fine berries.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Gowens were visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Cook at Rock Run, Ala., Sunday. Gertrude said she sure did like the country.

BROWN EYES OF PIEDMONT.

EASLEY, S. C.

Alice Mfg. Co., Alice Plant.

Misses Hazel and Mildred Sutherland spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Bill Oats, of the Easley Mill.

Mrs. Jim Bowie and children, of Ninety-Six, and Miss Blanch Owings, of Greenwood, visited the family of Mr. A. D. Owen last week.

Messrs. George and Grady Vaughn, of Whitmire, S. C., visited friends here last week.

Miss Frances Vaughn, of Hendersonville, N. C., spent last week with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hendricks.

Misses Genevieve and Chick Owen, Agnes Bolding and Sarah Jones spent the week-end in Greenwood as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Ramsey.

Mrs. Wade Lesley and little daughter, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., are spending the summer vacation here with relatives.

Miss Mary Hamilton entertained her Sunday school class at a party at her home Saturday evening. A large crowd attended, both class members and visitors.

X. Y. Z.

Becky Ann's Own Page

JEEMS GETS A TRACTOR.

By Becky Ann.

Won of Jeems old Lagrange cronies, John McKinney, who now lives in Shawmut, Alabama, saw that peace about Jeems a wantin' a tractor, an' he sot right down an' rit to us, sayin' that Jeems must have anything he wants, specifly a tractor. John 'lowed it wren't right fur Jeems to not have jest everthing he tuck a noshun fur.

But that subjeck had dun been settled before John's letter cum, an' it shore is a pity that John cudn't a been here at the time. Here's how it wuz:

Won day when I got home from the offis, I hearn a turrible racket out behind the barn. I thought maybe the airport had moved out to the farm, or maybe sum air planes had been recked or sumthin. Sez I to the housekeeper, who cum runnin' to meet me with her hands over her ears:

"Mrs. Cowick, what in the name of sense is the matter out here? I never in awl my born daze hearn sich a fuss. It's enuff to wake the dead an' run the livin' crazy!"

"Yes," sez she, "An' I'm purty ni ready fur the bug house right now. I bin a lissenin' to that fuss awl day, an' my heads a splittin! You can go see fur yourself what's the matter—fur it's too orful to tell." An' then, when it sounded like a explosion, an' I looked to see the barn go flyin' to pieces, she run in the house a screechin' like a Comanchy Injun.

I wuz gittin' kinder weak kneed an' narvis myself, but I'm won of the "old blue hen's chickens" an' I ain't the runnin' kind. So, I went to the barn and peeped around it, but at first cudn't see a thing, ner hear a thing.

That shore puzzled me, an' I guess mi ize wuz as big as saucers. Then terrectly, the noise commenced agin an' I saw a big hole that looked lie Charleston after the 1886 earthquake, an' dust an' smoke wuz a bilin' up outen it!

I had been hearin' a lot lately about the "hot place" which is spelled with four letters; it wuz sed to a been in Gastony, an' also in Marion, durin' the strikes, but I had been to both places an' never smelt no brimstone. Now here the thing had busted loose on our farm!

That wuz jest a little too much fur me, an' I went a farrin' to the house a yellin' fur Jeems, 'cause he ain't skeered of the "Old Scratch." But Mrs. Cowick yelled back:

"Didn't you see him? He's down in that hole—I didn't want to tell

you sich turrible news—but he shore is there!"

An' shore enuff, he wuz. It wuz a long time before I cud muster up curridge to peep down that hole an' yell to Jeems. Por feller, he wuz a settin' on that tractor, an' had all reddy used twenty gallons of gas tryin' to git out, an' all the time wuz diggin' in deeper. The ground wuz too wet to plow, but he cudn't wait, an' that wuz the result.

It tuck all the naybers an' reckonin' tackle in the settlement to git Jeems out, an' what do you spose he sed to 'em?

Why he jest looked as pleased as punch an' sed: "Well, that's dun, an' I'll bet there ain't another storm pit in this nayberhood as good as this. So, any time you all see a stom er cyclone a cummin' jest cum right on over, drive in, an' make yourself at home!" Acted jest like he dug that thing a purposal!

But, somehow or, other, Jeems don't fool with the tractor no more. He lets the hired man run it, an' keeps hands off. And law sakes, that thing shore can do the work. Broke up more land in a day, an' done it better, than the mule cud in a week. If the good Lord will send the showers, Jeems may make enuff more on the farm, to pay for the tractor. I shore hope so.

Severil have wanted to borry it, but Jeems sez they ain't but won man in the world he'd lend it to, an' that's John McKinney. But I knowed he'd lend him anything. Why land sakes, he'd go to bed any day an' lend John his only pare of briches.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

LYDIA MILL SUNSHINE CLUB

The Sunshine Club held the monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. B. D. Cox on Tuesday, June 11th. The meeting was called to order by the president. The minutes of the last meeting were read and the roll was called. The amount of \$3.65 was added to the treasury. Miss Melda Von Hollen and Mr. Roy Madden were enrolled as members, making the total membership fifty-four.

Rev. F. D. Jones, of Clinton, was present. After reading some verses of Scripture, he made a most interesting and helpful talk concerning the work of the club. He spoke with much interest of the work and what he hoped would be accomplished. In telling of his own experience in similar work, Dr. Jones emphasized the joy of helping others and that such service it is one

of the ways of following the example of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Reports were given as follows: Trays to sick people, 10; visits to the sick, 50.

The meeting was closed with a song followed by prayer. Mrs. Cox assisted by Mrs. W. C. Crane then served delicious cream and cake which all enjoyed very much.



"GRANDPA"—J. F. DAVIS

Clinton, S. C.

"Grandpa" or "Dad," as Mr. Davis is affectionately called, is a very unusual and unique character. He is 72 years old, can neither read nor write, but is the author of a number of religious poems and songs. Here is a sample of his poems:

My Ups and Downs.

Oh, reader, dear reader, I want you to know,
That I'm living for Jesus wherever I go;
I want all the world to understand,
That I'm living as close to Him as I can.
But in spite of all I can do or say
I have ups and downs all along the way.

But while I'm having these ups and downs,
Jesus is preparing my golden crown,
A few more weeks or months or years,
And "Old Dad" will be through with shedding tears,
For God will wipe the tears from his eyes
And give him a home up in the skies."

Mr. Davis spends much time helping in revival meetings in various places—and whether at home or away, he is about his Father's business, and is one of the most beloved old men in this section of the State.

NELLIE COLE.

PROVEN!

Sitting around the bunkhouse they were swapping lies.

"When I was logging up in Montana," said one of them, "I saw a mountain lion come right up to the skidder one day. It was a fierce beast, but I, with great presence of mind, threw a bucket of water in its face and it slunk away."

"Boys," said a man sitting in the corner, "I can vouch for the truth of that story. A few minutes after that happened I was coming down the side of the hill. I met this lion and, as is my habit, stopped to stroke its whiskers. Boys, those whiskers were wet."

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.**Dallas Mill News.**

The following "lucky leaguers" attended the North Alabama Conference, Epworth League Assembly at Montevallo: Margaret Wakefield, Shirley Stegar, Curtis Shrimsher, Mildred and Milton Herrin and Lillian Fisher. This is one of the most important and enjoyable gatherings that is held in the entire church.

The Dallas baseball team defeated Merrimack Saturday, June 2nd, and Lincoln last Saturday. We have a game with Merrimack this week.

The Boy Scouts are looking forward to camping time, which is only a few weeks away.

Rev. Mr. Mackelroy is conducting a tent meeting for the Christian church here.

Mr. W. P. Fanning is attending a Teachers' Training School in Tuscaloosa this week.

Mrs. V. F. Smith and daughters, Edith and Ethel, are visiting Mrs. Smith's parents in Lanett, Ala., this week.

Rev. V. F. Smith is attending the pastor's training school in Montgomery this week.

Miss Ruth Cope is visiting relatives and friends in Dallas this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Grey, a fine baby girl.

LOOKING FORWARD.**CLIFFSIDE, N. C.****Cliffside Mill News.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Cliffside is about as usual. The gardens and yards are looking pretty now.

Mr. D. C. Whitaker left Saturday night for Norfolk, Va., where he will join his wife and daughter, who have been visiting friends and relatives for the past few weeks.

Miss Una Edwards, who under-

went an operation recently in the Rutherfordton hospital, returned to the Suits Cottage Thursday.

Mr. Ed Prince left Thursday for West Point, Ga., to carry his son, Edward, to spend the summer with his grand parents. He was accompanied by Messrs. J. H. Morgan, Roy Hill and Varnell Morgan. The latter is spending the summer with his uncle, Mr. J. M. Beck, of Opelika, Ala.

Mrs. Baxter Splavin, of Travelers Rest, S. C., spent a few days of this week here with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lyties, of Travelers Rest, spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tobe Jolly. They were accompanied home by their niece, Miss Inez Tate, for a week's visit.

Mrs. Tobe Moore, of Griffin, Ga., is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Middlebrook, on South Main street.

Mr. Ed Previtte is off on a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morgan and Mr. Horace Heggood were in Shelby on Saturday of last week.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.**Merrimack Mill.**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Revival services were started at the Methodist church Sunday morning with Rev. Elijah Upton, pastor, doing the preaching and a choir of 20 voices in charge of music. The church had a large crowd at both morning and evening hours and every indication for a successful series of services was given.

Our baseball team added three more games to their won column by defeating the Town Creek boys 11 to 0 and the Rodgersville club 14 to 1, and New Market 25 to 1.

Our Boy Scout troop will soon go to Camp Eddins for a week of "camping out." The new equipment for the camp arrived some days ago. This equipment includes new tents, cots, mattresses, boats and other items that will make Camp Eddins a very much appreciated camp and every indication is that our boys will have "plenty of pleasure."

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Crouch spent last Saturday and Sunday with the latter's sister in Lullatoma, Tenn.

Mr. John Turner spent the week-end in Tennessee.

Robert Clopton, of Montgomery, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clopton.

Mrs. Carl A. Grote and two children, Jane and Carl, Jr., left last Sunday for a visit in Mississippi with Mrs. Grote's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Lehman had as their visitors Friday their cousins and aunt, Miss Elizabeth Daniels and Mrs. Charles Dinsmore, of Birmingham.

Is Billy Joe sick, Aunt Becky?
LEARNING MORE.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.**Joanna News.**

No one is so old so long as he keeps on growing. Are we taking advantage of our opportunities to grow? Here are our day schools, night schools and library that will help us to grow mentally, our churches and Bible schools that will help us to grow spiritually, opportunities for recreation that will help us to grow physically. All of these things are within our reach. They are ours for the taking.

"For to every man there openeth

A High Way and a Low,

And every man decideth which way
His soul shall go."

Village News.

Mrs. Efrid Hays and children spent the past two weeks in Columbia, S. C.

Mr. R. L. League and daughter, Mary, of Greenville, and Jewell Beacham, of Greer, were guests of Mr. P. B. Mitchell at Joanna Inn Tuesday.

Miss Mary Johnson, of Clinton, visited Miss Lois Byars Tuesday.

Mrs. L. H. Poag and children, of Newberry, spent the week-end with Mrs. B. F. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Toy Ellis spent last week-end in Pelzer, S. C.

Miss Virginia Benjamin, of Spartanburg, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Sloan.

Mrs. P. E. Huff, Harper Huff, and Mrs. Mallie Brown attended the funeral of Mrs. Huff's grand-daughter in Clinton Tuesday.

Miss Catherine Clement, of Greer, S. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. E. Bullington.

Mr. H. H. Kelly returned last week from the Government Hospital in Florida.

Mr. Fred Hall left last Thursday for the Government Hospital in Johnson City, Tenn.

Friends of Mrs. J. E. Hamm will be glad to know that she is much better after an illness of two weeks.

Friends of Mr. P. E. Huff were glad to see that he was able to be at church again last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright and children, of Spartanburg, visited Mrs. J. E. Hamm Sunday.

Mrs. M. H. Howle was a guest of Mrs. Mamie White at Joanna Inn last Friday and Saturday.

It is our good fortune to have Misses Elaine Hatchell and Gladys Romanstein, of the Columbia Bible

College, to teach in our Vacation Bible School.

Mr. Will Bishop, of Goldville, and Miss Cora Shealy, of Laurens, S. C., were married at Laurens last Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Missionary Society met on Tuesday evening, June 3rd, with Mrs. M. H. Manly. After an interesting program on Education, the hostess served delicious refreshments to those present.

Those who enjoy music had a real musical feast last Sunday when the Laurens County Singing Convention held an all day meeting at Goldville. The meeting was held in the school auditorium. Picnic lunch was served on the ground.

Vacation Bible School.

The Vacation Bible School is now in progress at the old school building. There are classes in the morning from 9 to 11 o'clock for the children and in the evening from 7 to 8:15 for the grown-ups. The morning classes are taught by Misses Gladys Romanstein and Elaine Hatchell and Mrs. Sloan. The evening classes are as follows: The Life of Christ," by Miss Romanstein; "The Old Testament Characters," by Miss Hatchell; "The Parables of Jesus," by Rev. C. C. Vaughan. If you have not already joined one of these classes, you may join any day. They are open to all.

The Bible is God's message to us. Then let us study to show ourselves approved unto God.

Come and bring your friends. It will do you good.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mills.

Miss Odetta Mauney, who has been a student at the University of S. C., has returned to her home for the summer.

Mrs. C. Bragg and Mrs. William Wallinzine visited relatives in Woodruff Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dean and family visited in Orangeburg Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Artis Hill is now at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hill. He has been in the army for some time.

Miss Nellie Cole and Hugh Crane, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crane, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. M. J. Cole, at Cross Hill, S. C. We miss them in Lydia very much, but hope they are enjoying their visit.

Mrs. W. M. Harvey and Miss Maude Harvey have been visiting Mrs. John Medlock in Aiken.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hill were visitors in Greenville recently.

Mrs. Minnie Hathcock and Miss Eula Dawkins are visiting at the home of Mrs. H. P. McClendon.

Mr. Bolt Bobo is attending the

Epworth League Assembly, which is being held at Lander College.

There have been two deaths in our village recently: the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Huff, and a child of Mr. and Mrs. John McAbee. Our deepest sympathy goes out to these families.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are back at work again after resting a week, and I think the rest did us all good. Our mill will stop again next week and then the first week in July.

The young folks went on two picnics last week and had lots of fun.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Rush went to Ware Shoals Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Rush's grandmother, Mrs. Hill.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hollingsworth sympathize with them in the loss of their infant son.

We are sorry to say that Miss Ruth Hollie is very sick.

Misses Evie and Louise Rush spent a few days last week with their sister in the country.

Mrs. Essie Kinard is sick in the Greenwood hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dowes spent Thursday in Pelzer.

Miss Gladys Jenkins, of Greenwood, spent last week with Misses Maggie Reeves and Louise Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bratcher motored to Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, to see a ball game.

Misses Grace Willingham and Elsie Staggs and Mr. Henry Carter motored to Princeton Saturday.

SLIM.

EASLEY, S. C.

News from Arial Community

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. J. M. Spearman was the guest last week of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Farmer, Anderson, S. C.

Ice cream was served to the children to Arial school on May 27th. The cream was given by Messrs. A. F. and E. S. McKissick. Mrs. A. F. McKissick and her two little granddaughters came over from Greenville and enjoyed this social hour with us. The children enjoyed the ice cream so much.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John McFadden are very glad to learn that he is improving after a period of critical illness.

Miss Kathleen Spearman is at home for the summer months. She is a student of Winthrop College.

On May 31st an apron social was given by the ladies and young girls of the village. Aprons were sold in the interest of the Sunday school and contests were happily engaged in, after which delicious punch was served.

The Alice Mill baseball team was defeated by the Arial baseball team on last Saturday afternoon, the game being played on the Arial baseball ground. Much enthusiasm was shown.

Miss Helen Spearman made a very pleasant visit in Columbia last week with relatives.

Messrs. S. O. Capell, Gerome Coll, J. M. Spearman, Hogsett, Alvin Grant, Hughey Kennemore, Skelton, C. S. Brewer and Luther King enjoyed a fishing trip on last Thursday night at Cherry Crossing.

A revival meeting will begin here June 15th at the Arial Chapel. This is to be a union meeting, and the preaching will be done by Rev. J. T. Lawrence, of the South Easley charge.

Much interest is being shown by our people in the community in beautifying the yards with flowers and shrubbery. All the people seem to be well contented in this new village, due partially, to the fact that life here is like both mountain and city.

We have quiet and peace here in our village, yet should it be needed we have a most able police officer, Mr. C. S. Brewer, whose capability of such work cannot be surpassed elsewhere. He respects all and, in turn, Mr. Brewer is respected by all.

ANONYMOUS.

(Thanks for this especially nice letter. But please let us have your full name.—Aunt Becky.)

ROME, GA.

Anchor Duck Mill.

When the Home Section comes, we lay everything aside and read the story, and then look to see if there is any news about Anchor Duck, which is running fine now, with every overseer on his toes.

Our mill has come out on top, because Mr. Towers goes after things, and treats everyone alike.

Mr. Donahue works hard to keep things in shape, but is never too busy to help a fellow who needs him.

Our baseball club has made a good showing so far, with Mr. Spence, overseer weaving, as manager. Sometimes, when Mr. Adams starts to a ball game he leaves the road—but so far has had no accidents.

Mr. Scott, overseer spinning, has a new Ford, and attends all the ball games. In fact, we all go. We hope to see our team beat all the rest this season.

Come down to see us, Aunt Becky. Maybe Mr. Green will let you in if you tell him who you are.

DOCK.

(If Mr. Green wouldn't, Mr. Towers would.—Aunt Becky.)

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

Mrs. Avery threw up her hands and dropped into a chair, and even Jim, was satisfied over the results of his announcement, as he gazed with stifled laughter upon the astonishment and chagrin of his mother.

"Old Tom on my bed! Merciful goodness!" then she, too, began to laugh. Mrs. White, hearing them, came to the door and asked if she might share the fun, and presently the four of them were almost hysterical.

"I put her under the house in a nice warm box," Jim explained, "and sent the counterpane and blanket to the laundry. You'll find everything all right, Ma."

Finally Alice persuaded Jim to go to bed, and begged her mother to get quiet; "If we go to sleep time will pass swiftly—like when we hang up our stockings and look for Santa Claus—and bring Mr. Marco and Ted to us that much earlier," she argued, her heart thrilling over the ardor of Ted's kisses. And had it not been for Ella, she might never have seen Ted again! Oh, poor girl! Oh if Ella had only listened to her! But tomorrow was Mrs. White's wedding day—also Thanksgiving Day. She must not give way to morbid grief. She must be cheerful, thankful, prayerful.

There were only a few close friends of Mrs. White at the wedding, which was performed by her pastor in her pretty parlor, with Ted and Alice standing up with the happy couple. Mr. Marco seemed to have been drinking at the fountain of youth, and no one would have thought him over forty-five. His bride too, radiant in gray satin, and with her bouquet of lillies of the valley and maiden hair fern, her smooth girlish cheeks rosy with blushes, could easily have passed for thirty-eight. They made a handsome pair, and theirs was a true-love mating that would bring them happiness to the end of the way.

A bountiful dinner was served in the big dining room, where the bride and groom's health was "toasted" in grape juice and punch, with Alice and Ted stealing glances at each other—wistful-eyed, and thinking of the time soon to come when they, too, would utter those same sacred vows, "till death part."

CHAPTER XXV

Mr. Marco of course stayed on with his bride in her home, and Ted was not allowed to return to the hotel.

"There's plenty of room here, and enough cooked to last a week. You are everyone going to stay right here—make this headquarters—and come and go as you please," she declared.

So, they stayed in New York until Sunday night, showing the sights to Ted and Jim,—went to the top of the Woolworth building, visited the Statue of Liberty, the museum, aquarium, the parks, historical monuments,

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

NOW AND THEN.

We have been trying mighty hard here of late to "live at home," and it seemed strange to have the following victuals for dinner yesterday which the old lady said she got out of the garden: English peas, Irish potatoes, Spanish onions, Mexican beans, Danish cabbage, Porto Rico yams, Indian corn, Swiss chard, Shanghai chicken, and German peppers.

Forty years ago, our parents were interested only in making a living on the farm, but today their off-springs are concerned only in growing something that they can sell so's they can get some money to buy a license tag for their lizzie and some gas and oil to run it with. Instead of laying up a few dollars for a rainy day, they rustle up a couple of hens and a rooster and invest them in a pair of mud chains.

I was raised on the farm and am glad of it. When I was a boy 35 years ago, the rattle of a few dimes was enough to create a panic at any "pound party" that I ever attended. But things are so different now. Blouses and knickers have taken the place of the shirttail, BVDs have taken the place of nothing, the rayon house dress has forced the mother-hubbard into oblivion, the silk hose are occupying the positions that cotton stockings once boasted of, and soap serves where sand used to reign supreme.

It must be mighty fine to be a youngster now. A kid appreciated a "thumb paper" more in 18 and 94 than a child of today appreciates a painting by Whistler. The youngun that used broom straws and pine needles for toys back yonder has to buy fire-trucks and golf-clubs for his little lambs. The greatest thing that I ever possessed was a lead pencil (that possibly cost a penny) that that my uncle gave me, and after I got it, I didn't have any paper to scribble on, but every plank in our house had something "wrote" on it.

A nice slate and 5 slate pencils cost 5 cents about 30 or 35 years ago. Before germs were discovered, all school children licked their slates clean when they wanted to erase a sum or a sentence. I had the reputation of being the fastest slate-licker in our school. I remember once that I licked both sides of my slate plumb clean and licked one side of Sallie Lou's slate before my nearest competitor got one side of his licked.

Our favorite delicacy or tidbit was a piece of orange peeling. When a friend happened to the good luck of finding a small piece of a peeling from an orange and brought it to school, he or she was the envy of the entire mob. Occasionally some of the most liberal children would give each of the scholars a little pinch about as big as a chigger, but generally all she would do would let you smell her orange peeling through her book satchel—and boys, believe me, them was days.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still enjoying fishing trips and picnics every week that the mill is stopped.

All of the gardens and flowers are looking very pretty in our village. We wish you could visit our village while everything is pretty and green.

Misses Kathleen and Lue Ella Fagan have returned from a visit to friends in Iva.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lovern and children, of Ninety-Six, spent the week with their relatives in Calhoun Falls.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. L. P. Jones is on the sick list but we all wish for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Awtry and children spent the week with relatives in Atlanta, Ga.

The Baptist revival meeting is still going on, and we are having large crowds every night. We hope to have good results from the meeting.

The Mothers' Club held its regular meeting Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lewis have been visiting in Georgia, and we are glad to see them return.

Misses Pauline and Bell Harrison spent the past week in Anderson.

SONNY BOY.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Mill.

Why I like Flowers.

Through flowers,

God shows us the beauties of life,
And eases men's hearts
From the bitterness of strife.

Through flowers,

God shows his love for man,
As He resurrects in the springtime
In abundance through the land.

Through flowers,

God lightens men's hearts,
And eases them of the burden
Of the cold winter's darts.

Through flowers,

The heathen are taught of God,
For they carry His message
Wherever men have trod.

Through flowers,

I am made a better man,
For they help me keep my faith
In a Supreme Ruler of the land.

Every cotton mill worker should have a flower yard. Think what a beautiful place the village in which you live would be if every yard were filled with flowers. There is plenty of time yet to fix your yards. Let's get to work and see what we can do.

There was an ice cream and box supper on the lawn at the Ruby Mill last Saturday night for the benefit of the Ruby Ball Club. A voting contest was held to decide the most popular girl in South Gastonia. There were several entries from the Ruby and other mills. The

Wall street, some wild carberets "just for experience," where they saw women drunk on the dance floor—the first time in their lives they had ever seen a woman so disgrace herself. They also went to highclass shows and concerts—saw big parades, were caught in a jam of Communists out looking for trouble, and were rescued by policemen, while other officers were arresting the militant Reds. They rode through the Hudson Tunnel to New Jersey, though Jim secretly felt a little shaky to think he was actually under the river,—and that great body of water passing over his head. But it was a thrill he'd never forget.

It was with regret that they finally left New York. They stopped one day in Philadelphia, spent a day and night in Baltimore, and two days in Washington, cramming every moment to the brim with exciting trips and experiences that would make them thrill for years with the memory. It was Friday morning when they finally arrived in Marco, and found the mill village band in full uniform at the station, with hundreds of others, to welcome them home.

As Mr. Marco and his bride stepped from the train, cheer after cheer rent the air; arm in arm, they bowed, smiled, waved and threw kisses for all the world like two young things; the band played, the whole party was showered with confetti, flowers were thrown to the bride, and it was such a welcome as mill people only could stage—warming the heart of the new Mrs. Marco with their sincerity.

"Oh, you are all wonderful, and I shall love you every one!" she cried, gathering the flowers in her arms and flashing smiles and thanks all around.

Mr. Marco's own auto, beautifully decorated and driven by the beaming colored Sambo, son of Mr. Marco's trusty cook, was ready for the bridal couple, and they were soon whisked away to Mr. Marco's home—alone at last! And we will no longer intrude on them.

Half a dozen cars were offered to Mrs. Avery, and her family, but they at last were permitted to go in the superintendent's car.

"We'll carry your luggage home, then you are all to be my guests for lunch, at the boarding house. I have already wired the landlady, and she's expecting you," said Ted, masterfully.

Alice eyed her future lord and master with interest, and drew a happy contented sigh. She wouldn't be afraid of the future, with Ted. Mrs. Avery spoke up eagerly.

"Thank you, Ted, that was thoughtful of you; we'll be glad to go with you. I'll have to order groceries from the jump-go, and I don't see how I'll ever get my wits together enough to do it. The past two weeks have just about ruined me for business, I'm afraid!"

"Yeah—you're gonner be a flapper from this on," grinned Jim. "You'll never get back to normal, Ma. Did you by any chance get stuck on a New Yorker who would be willing to take me to get you?"

"Jim, I'll spank you directly! No I didn't, and I never

will. You've got to look after me all my life, and you can just make up your mind to that," emphatically.

"Don't forget that you have two sons," teased Ted, "and the older one claims first rights."

"Maybe both of us together can keep her in cigarettes," groaned Jim, dodging his mother's playful slap.

That afternoon, Mrs. Avery, with the help of Alice, Ted and Jim, ordered groceries and prepared supper. Afterward, the house was filled with neighbors, begging for an account of their big trip, and till a late hour they were entertained with comical stories of their experiences on a Pullman and diner, along with thrilling recitals of really worth-while and educational stories of the things they had seen and felt.

Ted and Jim told their experiences and impressions in a very interesting way, and the neighbors declared that they felt almost as if they, too had been to those great Northern cities.

"It really was great, and I enjoyed it. But I'm just as glad to get back home as I can be. I wouldn't exchange my little home nest and good neighbors for a palace in New York; all that hurry, push and shove, the roar of traffic,—the knowledge that thousands of crooks and murders are hidden there—the shrill whistles of policemen—all this would soon shatter my nerves," said Mrs. Avery. "I'm still in love with Marco mill village and Marco mill people."

"And the old Tom cat," added Jim; and the crowd laughed, for it was well known in the community, and Mrs. Avery's mistake was the source of much amusement.

Saturday morning, just after Mr. Marco entered his office, Sid Lever stood before him, asking permission to go in the mill to see his wife. He had first applied at the superintendent's office, but no one was in.

"I'm sorry, Sid, but I can't let you go in the mill. You see, it has been only a short time since you wanted to blow us up with dynamite. But, I'll send your wife word that you are here and wish to see her, and she can come out to you." And he called the office boy and sent him for Mrs. Lever. Then he turned and looked Sid over and said sympathetically:

"The union doesn't seem to be taking very good care of you, judging from appearances."

"They took darned good care that I should be back here for the trial Monday; made sure that I did not forfeit the bond they put up," he growled.

"Strange they'd mind a little thing like that, since they have so much money. Guess they'll pay your way out of this scrape, if they can. I was expecting the bond to be forfeited."

"No. They used me as long and as far as they could, and now they don't give a hang what becomes of me—neither do I if I've lost Judy," in tremulous tones. It was evident that Sid's spirit was broken.

And then Judy came in, glancing coldly at Sid and

contest was a hot one, Miss Hazel Sanders of Ruby winning.

Mr. George Bennett and daughter visited Mr. Bennett's brother in Columbia, S. C., last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Newman and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Newman visited in South Carolina last Sunday.

Aunt Becky, we are expecting you most any time now.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

HARTWELL, GA.

Hartwell Mill No. 1.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is stiff on short time but everybody in our community is jolly and enjoying good health.

Mrs. Earnest Baker and bright little son, Bobby Gene, of Pickens, S. C., are the guests this week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Hill are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a fine baby boy, who has been given the name, Eugene Broughton.

Mrs. Lewis Baker and attractive children, Roy Teasley and Mary Joice, of Ninety-Six, S. C., are visiting her parents this week.

Mrs. W. A. Davidson and children, Willie Clair and Milo, spent last week-end in Anderson, S. C., the guests of her mother, Mrs. Idell Meredith, and brother, Mr. Marvin Meredith, and family.

Mrs. Alice Kindley and Mr. Maryn Sanders, of Flat Shoals, were happily married June 1st. Their host of friends wish for them much success and happiness.

Master Billy Jim Rogers has as his guest for several days his cousin, Master Joel McCoy, of Liberty, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Walt Smith and family, of Greenville, S. C., are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith.

Aunt Becky, the story is just simply grand.

A GEORGIA PEACH.

ALICEVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills—Aliceville Unit.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running our mill down here and having a good time. We all work together and that makes us all feel better. We have our same overseers and superintendents with the exception of Mr. Robert O. Ware, whose place has been filled by Mr. C. H. Wall as carder and spinner; all think we will like him just fine.

Aunt Becky, you just ought to see our pretty flower yards and gardens. Why don't you pay us a visit? We would be delighted to have you. We have plenty of time to go fishing and berry picking, as the mill stops on Friday night.

Our mill lawn is very pretty and especially our pecan trees around the mill and village.

All of our employees are doing fine. We have many socials, the last one being at Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gore's; all had a delightful time.

We enjoy reading the news of the other mills and I wish to say "Hello" to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rambow at Millon, Ga.

I will try to write more often, for we are anxious for you to know something about our pretty mill and village, too.

LEFTY.

NEWMAN, GA.

Arneo Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is running on full time now and we certainly are glad.

Mrs. L. B. McKenzie and Mrs. Joe McKenzie, of Troutville, Ga., were the guests of Mrs. L. O. Pitts Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Boggs, of East Newman, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cantrell Sunday afternoon.

We are sorry to say Mrs. W. M. Cantrell is on the sick list.

Mrs. Frank Taylor and children, of Fairfax, Ala., were the guests of Mrs. Johnie Ledford last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lassetter and children spent the week-end at Sargent.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Banks have returned home from Hampton, Ga.

The "Workers" Class of the Sunday school are planning a weenie roast Tuesday night. Hope it will be very much enjoyed by a large group of young people.

Our hearts were made sad last Tuesday night when Death came to take little Howard Frank Banks, who was 2½ years old, from his parents and many friends. He was sick a very short time. His remains were taken to Hampton, Ga., where he was laid to rest Thursday. We all wish to express our sympathy to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Banks.

In Memory of Howard Frank Banks.

We had a little treasure,
He was once our joy and pride;
We loved him, ah! perhaps too well,
For soon he slept and died.

All is dark within our dwelling,
Lonely are our hearts today;
For the one that we loved dearly
Has forever passed away.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIE.

EVEN UP.

Winston-Salem youth: "After we are married, dear, I'm afraid you are going to find out that I am not as rich as you think I am."

The Girl: "That's all right. You're going to find out that I'm not really as beautiful as you think I am, either."

FIRST FOND ILLUSIONS

The Sister: "Captain Randall proposes in this letter. I wonder if he really loves me—he's only known me a week."

The Brother: "Oh, then, perhaps he does!"

YOU.

You are the fellow that has to decide
Whether you'll do it or toss it aside;
You are the fellow who makes up your mind
Whether you'll lead or will linger behind;
Whether you'll try for the goal that's afar
Or just be contented to stay where you are.
Take it or leave it. Here's something to do!
Just think it over—it's all up to you!

—Edgar A. Gust.

keeping her distance. He half rose from his seat, the flicker of eager anticipation dying from his face and leaving it white and strained; dropping back to his chair, he murmured despairingly:

"I can see right now that you do not need or want me!" Sid stared at her in mute wonder. Could this rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed neatly-dressed and competent-looking woman really be Judy? She spoke up coldly:

"You are right about that. We are getting along better without you."

"Go into Mr. Jones' office and talk, if you wish," Mr. Marco suggested, a bit embarrassed.

"No, thank you," said Mrs. Lever. "I have nothing to say in private. Her manner plainly indicated that she preferred witnesses. Then she turned to Sid, who still stared at her as if she had been a stranger:

"You certainly don't expect me to take you back?" scornfully, "even should you be cleared of the charge against you. No, indeed! I am making a far better living than you ever did, and I prefer working to having more babies for you to starve. The only way that you'll ever get me back, is to prove by your works for many long months, that you are a changed man. That's final."

"But, Judy, I can't get a job! I'm broke, and I'm hungry!" he wailed.

"Good! I've been hungry many a time while you loafed and left me helpless with babies; and, I'm not going to feed or house you now. Let your beloved union take care of you! You should have thought of all this before you lined up with that gang. I haven't forgotten that you were willing to send the children to camp with niggers!" And Judy's eyes were now blazing indignantly.

"Judy, for God's sake don't be so hard! Don't you care for me at all any more?" he almost whined.

"Oh, in a way; you are still the father of my children. But I'm no longer a door mat for you to wipe your feet on. I'm an independent working woman, and by the sweat of my brow I'm earning good wholesome food for myself and children, and I don't proposed to be bothered. If you are interested, go out to the house and take a look at the children. They are all plump, rosy and healthy, and have good winter clothes and shoes. I'm proud of them. Now, I must get back to work." And she turned briskly, and hurried back to the mill.

Sid dropped his head into his hands, the very picture of hopelessness and despair. Mr. Marco looked at him a moment contemplatively, and compassionately. How he wished that every man was as happy as he was!

"Have you no money at all, Sid?" he asked. Sid raised his pale face and shook his head.

"Only twenty-five cents to my name," chokingly. "I don't know what I'm going to do. I had hoped that Judy would take me in—at least for a few days."

"I don't see how you could expect that," Mr. Marco replied. Then he picked up his phone and gave a number:

(To Be Continued)